CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28786—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
24-4	13-22		24-4	13-22
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th July.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th „
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd „
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th „
†*	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

July 14th July 28th.
August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
26th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE, TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	3,200	500	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	550	8th July
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 29. 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	2605	About 5th July.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th June 1892.

MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA LINE.

THE First-Class S. S. "IBO," 1,533 tons, Capt. COSTA, will LEAVE for ZANZIBAR VIA MORMUGAO on the 8th July, taking cargo for Tungue, Ibo, Mozambique, Quelimane, Chiloane, Inhambane and Lourenco Marques, to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

The vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For freight, &c. apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Samuel Street, Mandvi.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES [illegible]plied at best rates.

[illegible]ADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively group [illegible] selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for [illegible]lies and Parties.

[illegible]URANCE effected at reasonable rates.

[illegible]RIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged [illegible]nomically.

[illegible]EREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money [illegible]ted with us in advance.

[illegible] particulars supplied [illegible] HAND-BOOKS sent free on [illegible]ation.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
[illegible]OMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
[illegible]ARACHI—Camp.
[illegible]NDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 6th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 10th July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 7th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th July, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.......... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.,

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE S. S. SAFARI WILL LEAVE BOMBAY, on the 9th July, for ZANZIBAR, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamu, Mombassa, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.

Through Tickets are issued for all the above Ports.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 10 A.M., on the 9th July.

The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, Q Shed.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 1st July, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
The "Climax" (4 burners)	90	0	100	0
The "Reliance" (5 burners)	90	0	100	0
The "New Pattern" (4 burners)	48	0	53	0
The "Challenge" (2 burners)	40	0	45	0
The "Family" No. 181 (2 burners)	36	0	40	0
The "A B C" Dinner (2 burners)	33	0	37	0
The "Hurricane" (2 burners)	28	0	32	0
The "A B C" Breakfast (1 burner)	22	0	24	8
Cooking Stove (2 burners)	10	0	11	4
Cooking Stove (1 burner)	6	4	7	4

Illustrations and full particulars of the above will be found in our Catalogue, which will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious S[illegible] variety at prices to suit every-[illegible]

[illegible]S & CO., LD.,
[illegible]Y AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF
GUNS,
RIFLES,
AND
REVOLVERS.

AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS.

For Details see Catalogue, which will be forwarded on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.

The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re.	1	4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs.	2	0

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	1	8
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	„	1	4
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	„	1	2
ORANGE PEKOE	„	„	1	0
PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	„	0	12
SOUCHONG	„	„	0	10

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SEQUAH'S
CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.
OIL. An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c.
INSTANT RELIEF is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer.

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort ....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. ....from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies,

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.
PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS.	PANTS.	HALF-HOSE.
3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
„ 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes. Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦

[illegible] HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

URHUJ,

THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore given by us to Mr. WALTER G. TREACHER has been CANCELLED, and Mr. F. G. WALLIS WHIDDETT, now holds AUTHORITY TO SIGN "Per Pro" for our Firm in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
London.

CHANGE OF TITLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by a RESOLUTION of Two Extraordinary General Meetings of Proprietors, the present name of the Institution "THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION," has been CHANGED to the "ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION."

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th July, 1892.

INDORE STATE COTTON MILLS to be SOLD or LET for 15 years. Apply to NAYEB DEVAN, Khasgi, for information and terms.

NAGO BHIKAJI,
Naib Dewan, Khasgi.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED TENDERS for 2 lacs cubic feet of Imported Bombay STONE SHIPS BALLAST will be received by the Vice-Chairman and will be opened by him in the presence of tenderers who may wish to be present at 12 o'clock on the 12th July, 1892.

2. The Stone ballast is to be landed from Ship's side and to be delivered and stacked for measurement at the Municipal Depots at Bagbazar, Nimtolah, and Alipore. One lac cubic feet to be delivered by the 30th September 1892, and the remainder by the 31st December, 1892.

3. The rate per 100 cubic feet of stone to be delivered and stacked at the above Municipal Depots, free of all contingent charges and canal tolls, must be stated in each tender.

4. Earnest-money Rs. 500, to be deposited into the Municipal Treasury and the Treasurer's receipt to be enclosed with each tender.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Any further information required can be had on application.

U. N. SINGHA,
Superintendent of Stores, Calcutta Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 22nd June 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 500 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for immediate delivery.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Loco. Workshops, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th July, 1892.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1892-93. The estimated quantity for the Season is as follows :—

KANARA COLLECTORATE.	Khandis of 700 lbs. each.
Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara	2,700
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.	
Belgaum and Chikodi Ranges	1,800
Khanapur Range	3,600

Tenders should be written only in English and on the printed forms, which will be furnished from this Office or from the Divisional Office when desired.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed envelopes, inscribed on the outside "Tender for purchase of Hardas." No tender will be accepted unless submitted in the printed form.

Tenders should reach the undersigned by 5 p.m. on 20th July 1892, at latest.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other tender.

For forms of contract and tender apply to the undersigned or the Divisional Forest Officers concerned.

R. C. WROUGHTON,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Fort, Belgaum, 27th June, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.........Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital .... " 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.
HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NEW YORK. PEKING.
PENANG. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months	4 " "
3 Months	3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 497, High Holborn, LONDON.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

THE FOLLOWING PIANOFORTES that have been out on hire from time to time, and Instruments that have been taken in exchange, are offered at clearance prices. We have classified all of them as Second-Hand, but the majority are

INTRINSICALLY NEW.

	Rs.
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by HERBERT, will make a splendid Practice Piano, worth Rs. 500	375
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by DORNER, well up to tone, and is worth Rs. 700	575
BOUDOIR GRAND, by SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, full toned, and perfect, practically new. Original price Rs. 1,550	900
GRAND COTTAGE, by MARCKS and Co., very full toned, stands well in tune for a very long period. Original price Rs. 750	550
GRAND, by BROADWOOD. This instrument is old, but has been renovated, and therefore has many years of life yet	450
GRAND, by BROADWOOD, thoroughly renovated, will stand a lot of playing on, and would answer the purpose of a School	375

Any of the above PIANOS may be had on the Hire Purchase System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.......... Rs. 26
Six Months.......... 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including Postage is 8s. [illegible] per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

53 BONUSES have been declared, and the average return in actual Cash has exceeded Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium. No other office in India can show such a result.

A BONUS POLICY in this Society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 "	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 "	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	35	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.		
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 40 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 44 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 26 per dozen.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture at the Saraswati Alaya, 6 p.m.
Lecture on the "History of the Marathi Alphabet," Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Byculla Branch, 8 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Berenice arrived on the 3rd from Trieste.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer Afrikander sailed yesterday for Hamburg.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15.

Postal Notice.—The Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Sabarmati entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Brahmani left it on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. City of Perth and Bisagno entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Berenice yesterday.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Royal Yacht Club this evening.

Saraswati Alaya, Girgaum.—A lecture will be delivered on "The Physical Consequeuces of the Use of Opium," at 6 p.m., to-day, at the Saraswati Alaya.

A Lecture.—A lecture will be delivered by Rev. J. E. Abbott, M. A., at the Byculla Branch of the Y. M. C. Association, Duncan Road, at 8 p.m., this evening. Subject: "History of the Marathi Alphabet."

A Mill Accident.—Essoo Bhewa, a mill-hand, employed at the Jacob Sassoon Mills, Suparibagh Road, Parel, in course of construction, fell down from the scaffold, about ten feet high, and sustained a fracture of the right fore-arm. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Dacoity.—Of the eleven accused who were committed to the Sessions Court at Dharwar for committing a dacoity, at the village of Harebendgiri, in the Bankapur Taluka, of the Dharwar District, eight were sentenced to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the remaining three were acquitted.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Hospital for Animals.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has made a donation of Rs. 8,000 to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, on condition that the amount be kept intact and the interest accruing from it be utilized towards the purchase of either grass or straw, or both, for feeding animal patients at the Hospital.

A Curious Mishap.—A Hindu, named Harkon Dulsaviam, residing at Bhuleshwar, was removed to the hospital, on the 1st instant, in an unconscious state, suffering from illness, the source of which the hospital authorities could not trace. The man recovered the following evening, when he complained of the loss of a silver waist-chain and a gold armlet, of the collective value of Rs. 65. He said that he left his house on the morning of the 1st and returned about noon in the condition stated above, but failed to point out where he had been, or what he had taken to eat during his absence from home.

A Dishonest Government Servant.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Framji Bhicajee, of the Detective force, asked for a warrant against one Shrisbagri *alias* Ramana, Sub-postmaster at Mysore, who is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200, belonging to the Imperial Savings Banks at Mysore. The accused, it appears, was found to have absconded from Mysore last February, and he was arrested here some two days back. The Magistrate granted the warrant, and remanded the case until the 12th instant, pending a reference, being made to the police authorities at Mysore.

Robbing a Man while asleep.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Jaykison Hurjee, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 7-8, from Vithal Daya, living at Barbhaya Moholla. On Saturday night, whilst the complainant was asleep in the passage of a chawl at Pydownee, the accused stole a silver armlet from his person, and absconded. He was arrested on suspicion, on Sunday afternoon, while trying to dispose of the ornament, at a Marwaree's shop, at Bhendy Bazaar. The accused pleaded guilty, stating that this was his first offence, and begged to be forgiven. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Committed to the Sessions.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ramchunder Sittaram was charged by Inspector Saunders with breaking into the shop of Krishna Raghunath, situated at Dhobi Talao. On Friday night the accused removed one of the planks of the complainant's shop and entered. A policeman, doing duty near by, watched the accused's movement, and proceeded to the shop to arrest the accused, who on seeing the policeman, rushed out of the shop, and tried to run away, but he was followed and secured by the policeman with the assistance of a *pan-sopariwalla*. Five previous convictions were produced against the accused, who admitted them, but denied the truth of the present charge. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence, committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions Court.

A Shrewd Suspicion.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sloane charged a notorious character, Balkrishna Bharakoo, with stealing, on the 28th ultimo, a *saree*, a copper *lota* and other sundry articles, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Bhowan Vishram, Condoo Daji, and Marotee Soowia. On the morning of the 28th last month, at about 4 a.m., the accused was going along Grant Road, when he was detained by a public sepoy on suspicion. As the accused could not account for the property in his possession, he was taken in custody. On investigation being made the accused was found to have on his person a cotton *saree* belonging to the complainant Bhowan, which he had stolen the previous night. The police were further enabled to trace out some other sundry articles, which the accused had disposed of to a Marwaree. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted several previous convictions, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A Charge of Adultery.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, the case, in which Oodhavjee Khetsey was charged with committing adultery with Venu, wife of Arjoon Peerajee, was concluded yesterday afternoon before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Shapur B. Spencer appeared for the prosecution. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. Mr. Dustoor, after hearing the witnesses case, said that when the complainant first brought against the accused the charge of enticing away Venu, the accused had admitted that he had kept Venu as his mistress up to the 22nd June. The two police constables, who went to serve summons on the accused and the woman Venu, saw them living together in one room; and in her evidence before the Court, even Venu had admitted having lived with the accused as his mistress, and yet the accused had now the audacity to call witnesses at the present trial to show that Venu lived in the same chawl, but not in the same room as the accused, and that he (the accused) was not supporting her. Mr. Dustoor reviewed the evidence at some length and pointed out several discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses for the defence and the inconsistency of the accused's statement. The Magistrate thought that the charge of adultery was clearly established, and he sentenced the accused to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Attempted House-Breaking.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chottoo Pana and Siddick Noor Mahomed were charged by Inspector Cobb with attempted house-breaking by night. On Saturday night a policeman was going his rounds in Memon Moholla, when he saw the second accused standing in front of a Memon's house, in a suspicious manner. He questioned him as to why he was standing there at so late an hour at night, and as he could not give a satisfactory reply he took him into custody. Meanwhile, the first [illegible]cused came down from a Memon's house and he was [illegible]sted as well. The policeman found several [illegible]ments used for house-breaking concealed by the [illegible] accused under his *bundee*. The first accused [illegible] that he was a dock-labourer, and whilst he was [illegible] way home he was arrested by the policeman. [illegible]ond accused also denied the charge and pro[illegible]vidence as to his good character. The Magis[illegible]entenced the first accused to undergo three [illegible]' imprisonment, with hard labour, while the [illegible] accused was discharged.

[illegible]T OF WEARING APPAREL.—Yesterday, at the Gir[illegible]olice Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presi[illegible]agistrate, at the instance of Constable Sloane, [illegible] Budloo was charged with stealing wearing ap[illegible]ued at Rs. 30, belonging to a Dhobie, named [illegible]ard, residing at Middle Colaba, and another Nagu Po[illegible] from the first accused a portion of the stolen property, valued at Rs. 2. It appeared that about 11 a.m., on the 30th ult. when the complainant was absent from home, the first accused went to his place and stole the above mentioned clothes. On the night of the same day at about 10 p.m., the first accused went to dispose of these clothes at Sukhlajee Street. A crowd of people collected around him, and Nagia, on a pretext of buying a coat and a pair of trousers, took them from Luximon Budloe, and made off. He was arrested the next day, and admitted the guilt. He then pointed out a Marwaree with whom he had pawned the trousers and a liquor-shop, where he had concealed the coat. The first accused then went to a police sepoy in plain clothes, to whom he showed the clothes. The sepoy suspecting the man, arrested him. On inquiries being made, it was found that he sold a portion of the clothes, valued at Rs. 12, to a Mogul shop-keeper for twelve annas. The first and the second accused pleaded guilty, and the Mogul shop-keeper stated that he was not aware of the clothes being stolen. His Worship remarked that he ought to have known from the value assigned to those clothes. He therefore fined him Rs. 10. The first accused was sentenced to three months' and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

DISPUTED ADOPTION OF A SON.

KARSON BHOWAN vs. GHELLABHAI ATMARAM AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that, as the adopted son of Bhowan Dewa Dana, he is entitled to the properties mentioned in the schedule attached to the plaint, being several houses situated in different parts of the city; that it may be declared that the alleged will of Godavribai is void and inoperative as affecting or purporting to dispose of the properties; that a receiver may be appointed; that the first defendant may be restrained from receiving the rents, profits, and income of the properties. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case is that, in the year 1874, when of the age of two or three years, he was duly adopted as a son by one Bhawan Dewa Dana and his wife Godaveribai. After such adoption, he was brought and married and always treated by his adoptive parents as their son, and was always recognised as such by the caste to which they belonged. In 1879 Bhowan Dewa died intestate, leaving him surviving his widow Godaveribai, the plaintiff, and a daughter, the defendant Bai Ambabai, who was "an idiot from her birth." The plaintiff became entitled to the whole of the property left by Bhowan Dewa subject to the widow's right to be maintained thereout. The plaintiff being a minor, the estate was managed by Godaveribai, who out of its income purchased immoveable properties at Khoja Street and Jugjeevan Kika Street. She continued the management until her death on the 28th May, 1891. At the time of her death, the estate, with the accretions abovenamed, consisted of the properties specified in the schedule annexed to the plaint. On her death, the plaintiff, believing that she had died intestate, and that there was no question as to his being entitled to the estate, took the mistaken course of applying for letters of administration of the estate as though it had belonged to Godaveribai. To his surprise a caveat was filed by the first defendant, who claimed to be the executor of her will, and who denied the adoption of the plaintiff. He was advised that the course he had taken was entirely wrong, and he now sought to establish his rights to the estate.

The defendants denied the material allegations of the plaintiff. It was denied that he was duly adopted as a son by Bhowan Dewa and Godaveribai, or was treated and recognised as such. Bhowan Dewa died intestate in 1879, leaving his widow Godaveribai and the second defendant who, it was admitted, "has been an idiot from her birth." Godaveribai inherited the moveable and immoveable properties of her husband, and managed the same on her own behalf, not on behalf of the plaintiff. The property described in the schedule was purchased by her out of her own monies and out of the moveable property absolutely inherited by her, and she had a complete power of disposition over the same. She died on the 28th May, 1891, having previously made her last will on the 3rd April, 1890, whereby she appointed the first defendant as her sole executor. The plaintiff, it was stated, deliberately adopted the course of applying for letters of administration to the estate, because he knew that the property belonged to Godaveribai. The said adoption, even if made in fact, was invalid according to Hindu law and custom by reason of the plaintiff being the son of an immoral woman, and, therefore, illegitimate. Under these circumstances, the defendant submitted that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

POONA SCRATCH REGATTA.

The following are the results of Saturday's scratch boat races at Kirkee:—

1st Race—"Scratch Fours"—To be rowed in tub boats, Lady Coxswains. Distance—About-half-mile.

1st Heat.

Morison (Stk)	Capt Gordon (Stk)	Trask (Stk)
Henderson	Conyngham	Gabb
Stuart	Pottinger	Widdicombe
Seddon	Stubbs	Carey
Mrs Stuart Cox	Mrs LeQuesne (Cox)	Mrs Anderson Cox.

Mrs. Stuart's boat won easily. Time—3 min. 42 secs. The boats kept so close together that it was feared they would foul one another; they, however, managed to avoid this.

2nd Heat.

Stockdale (Stk)	Westmacott (Stk)
Seton	Britten
Dann	Windham
Lock	Clarke
Mrs. Gerald Martin Cox,	Mrs. Scannell Cox.

Won by half a length. A good race. Time—3 min. 50 secs.

Final Heat.

Mrs. Stuart's boat won by half-a-length.

2nd Race.—"Regimental Fours." To be rowed and steered by officers belonging to any Regiment, Corps, or Class at present in Poona or Kirkee. Tub boats. Entrance—Rs. 10 each boat. Distance—About ½ mile.

Signalling Class.	Royal Artillery.
Lt Archer (Bow)	Mr Usborne
2 " Watt	Captain Slee
3 " Richard	Captain Horne
" Waller	Mr Thomas
" Lt Widdicombe (Cox)	Mr Ford (Cox)
Royal Engineers.	Lanc Fusiliers.
Capt Brownrigg (Bow)	Lt J S Cameron (Bow)
2 Lt Tudor	2 Capt C Brunker
3 " Fraser	3 Lt O Wolley Dod
" Bailey (Stk)	" R A Lyons (Stk)
" Singer (Cox)	Lt W A McTaggart (Cox).

—*Deccan Herald.*

THE JULY STAKES.

The July Stakes of 50. sovs. each, 30 ft. for two-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 11 lbs.; the owner of the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes and the third to save his stake. New T. Y. C. 65 subs.

Mr. Jersey's ch c Milford, by Saraband—Colleen Bawn II, G. Barrett 1
Mr. R. H. Combe's br c Bill of Portland, by St. Simon—Electric Light, F. Rickaby 2
Mr. Fairie's b or br c Encounter, by Sterling—Cherry Duchess, M. Cannon ....

(Winner trained by C. Morton, Newmarket.)

Betting: Seven to four on Milford. Won by a neck.

"Mr. Jersey," the owner of Milford, who has just won the July Stakes, is none other than Mrs. Langtry, who promises to be as successful on the turf as on the stage. On the 13th of May the colt won the £3,000 Royal Spring Year Old Stakes at Kempton Park, easily defeating Minting Queen, till then reckoned the crack two-year-old of the season, by a length and a-half. Colonel North's Lord Harry was third and six others ran. After the race the Jersey Lily refused £10,000 for Milford, and apparently acted wisely. Amongst Milford's engagements are the Zetland Plate at Leicester, the Champagne Stakes and Rous Plate at Doncaster, the Breeders' Foal Plate and Lancashire Plate at Manchester, and the Middle Park Amphion and Dewhurst Plates at Newmarket. Milford's name appears in the list of entries for next year's Two Thousand, Derby and St. Leger.—*Asian.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Mr. Chhotalal Sewakram, secretary to H. H. the Rao of Cutch, sends us a copy of the following minute he has prepared on the above subject:—The subject to which I wish to draw the attention of all concerned is one of universal interest. This need not be proved. Every one wants to educate his children—the upper classes, the middle classes and the lower ones—and it is for the good both of the State and the subjects that education should be widely spread, the voice of dissent having but a small area of questionable ground to cover. I do not use the term education in a limited sense. No one would ever wish that his children may be brought up in complete ignorance, and that they should not have a fair share of instruction which the spirit and opportunities of the generation in which they live should place within their reach.

It need not be urged that an earnest movement be made on behalf of the young students who have been running, because they are compelled to do so, a race which is made every day more difficult, new obstacles are unnecessarily brought into play and hurdles are raised so high as should make many a student jockey tumble down and break their bones or else they fall victims to over-exertion of the brain in the prime of life to the great grief of those to whom they were most dear, or at least are handed over in charge of some insidious disease or disability which undermines and exhausts the vital energy and gives them a foretaste of the wrecks of what may be called the buoyancy of youthful spirits and the vigour of growing manhood.

If you take a survey of the present generation of students' life, and examine the statistics relating to their health, both mental and physical, you will at once be surprised to learn the great amount of mischief already done and still being done. Alas! no measures are yet adopted to arrest its progress. The question which naturally arises is who is responsible for such a state of things? And the natural answer will be that the educated portion of the public is negligent of their duty so far as their misapprehension, connivance, or heedlessness goes in this connection. I am sure, every one who has paid the slightest attention to this matter will readily sympathize with this view even though it may not secure their full approval. I know it for certain that although very few rush to the print and raise an outcry against the evil that is working its way among the ranks of the students, yet there are many who complain and confess whenever the conversation opens on the subject, that the evil lies in the present system of our public instruction of which the chief draw-backs may be regarded as the following.

First comes the over-multiplicity of subjects in the curriculum of studies which students find very difficult to comprehend, retain, and thoroughly master. The result is that the memory is crammed and weakened, and much of the energy which could well be employed in producing more satisfactory results is generally wasted, thus preventing the students from pursuing any higher course of instruction. Those that are able to bear the strain in the beginning break down in course of a few years, and have no choice left them but to withdraw from competition altogether. There are many who pass through the ordeal successfully but not without ruining their health and impairing sight. It will be no exaggeration to say that substance is sacrificed to shadow.

It may no doubt be argued that we have among our University graduates some promising men of real ability doing yeomen's service under the British Government, or in Native States. But they are so few that they may well be called a very small minority when compared with the number of students who have been unfortunate in the way I have stated above.

Secondly—The burden of a Second Language should be removed except in the case of those who wish to take up service in the Educational Department. The Second Language can well afford to be made voluntary with the other students, so that only those who have both the will and strength may run the race with more weight than that ordinarily assigned.

Thirdly—The tastes and inclinations of students should be consulted, and if the training in schools and colleges be regulated accordingly, much of the present dissatisfaction will disappear or be reduced to a minimum, and on the whole more satisfactory results will be secured.

Fourthly—As high mathematics are useful especially for Civil Engineering and other Technical subjects, they should be taken away altogether from the curriculum of studies in Arts Colleges, so that the time thus saved, may with advantage be employed in reading English and other subjects. This is what I humbly consider to be a practical part of the question.

Fifthly—Moral instruction which imparts a higher tone and will go a great way in regulating the secular part of the instruction, should be introduced in colleges. The culture of the head must be joined to the culture and elevation of the heart. But in order to secure this object no elaborate scheme is wanted, nor will any great efforts be required. A judiciously selected set of works on the subject should be taught along with other subjects in a way to impress upon their tender mind the value of moral instruction. It goes without saying, that all intellectual training will be defective without this sort of education which serves the purpose of giving as it were a finishing touch to the work. Without the aid of moral and religous education, young men will not be taught to comprehend fully their duty to God, to their fellow-creatures, and even to themselves while discharging the thousand-and-one duties that fall to their lot in this sublunary world to attend to.

Sixthly—Instead of having too many examinations for the arts course there should be only one grand examination for which questions should be so framed as to test sufficiently the general ability and acquirements of students in all the branches of studies from the Previous to the Final B.A. Students should be declared to have passed the different grades according to the number of marks they obtain at the examination. The adoption of any such plan as this will minimize the chances of failures, save heart-burnings and anxiety, and withal all sorts of mental anguish that is the inevitable lot of those at present studying in Arts Colleges.

The present system of high education is, I should think, faulty as far as the draw-backs I have noticed are considered. But many more may be mentioned, and it is now high time that the present evil be remedied. By taking up this cause you will be doing an amount of good to the poor overworked students. That the burden is too heavy for them is universally allowed. The system in force ignores the accidents and inconveniences of human life and the difficulties not only pecuniary but others with which the path of an aspiring student is beset. It is very well for the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang and other equally eminent men to maintain their ground that an additional one year to complete the college course is so much to the real advantage of the students. But if they were to enter into the feelings of the present generation of students, and their parents they would at once realize the extra monthly expenses, not to mention other inconveniences which an addition of one year involves.

As if the present burthen of studies were not enough, another language was proposed to be added to the studies. Thanks to some of the speakers that at the discussions of this question they deprecated any such proposal. Bare justice to the literary aspirants demands an earnest inquiry on the subject and urges the advisability of an adequate measure being adopted to remedy the present state of things.

If any one dissents from this humble suggestion of mine, the *onus probandi* might, I think, in the first place legitimately fall on the shoulder of the dissentient. I feel confident that the Press which has always been exerting its interest, and bringing its mighty opinion to bear on anything which has claims to public sympathy, will not withhold its support to the students at large.

Bhuj, 28th June.

In the new and revised edition of "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," just published by Messrs. Isbister and Co., Mr. Gladstone has furnished a preface in which he directs attention to Dr. Warring's lately published work on "Genesis I. and Modern Science," and explains that the primary purpose of his own little volume is to point out that recent controversies stand related rather to the literary form than to the substance of the divine revelation conveyed in the new Testament. Further, it is explained that the object is to insist upon some of the arguments which tend to prove that in the main the old belief as to that substance is plainly the right belief. "It is attested (he continues) by the laws of literary probability rising into moral certainty; it is also attested in a special manner by the unparalleled phenomenon of the human race such as it has been and is down to the present day, and by the flood of reflected light which streams back upon it under the entire history of Christendom." To the appendix Mr. Gladstone contributes a "Note on the Swine Miracle," which is a review of the controversy with Professor Huxley on the subject of the swine of Gadara in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century.*

It is stated that the Khan of Khiva will request the sanction of the Russian Government for a tour which he proposes making in Europe.

THE CASE OF MR. P. C. WHEELER.

Continuing the extracts from Mr. Strachey's memorandum on Mr. Wheeler's case, as to the observations made by Mr. Wheeler at various dates between the 21st October and 16th December it is contended that his "desire to conceal the fact that the judgment had been lost, made remarks of this kind from time to time unavoidable."

The next important point in the case is Mr. Justice Straight's visit to Jaunpur for the purpose of obtaining from Mr. Wheeler an explanation of his conduct in regard to the judgment, and the Commission gave reason for believing Mr. Straight's statement of what took place at the interview in preference to Mr. Wheeler's.

One of the reasons referred to in this connection is the "statement by Mr. Wheeler, of which the first is 'that he cannot recollect whether a certain registered cover received by him from the Munsarim before the Dasehra vacation contained papers relating to the transfer of a decree against him to his Court for execution, though he will not swear that it did not, and that he did not recollect what he did with its contents.' And that there was a decree of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank against him for Rs. 3,000 and interest which he had paid off, but regarding which he cannot recollect whether or not it was transferred to his Court for execution. The Commissioners consider that on this matter he cannot be in any doubt whatever. Although the statement of the Commissioners on this point is not very clear, they appear to believe that the registered cover mentioned in the first of these statements contained the papers connected with the decree of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank referred to in the second. However this may be, the inference which they draw adversely to Mr. Wheeler's veracity from his assertion of forgetfulness, depends essentially upon the assumption that there was in fact a decree of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank which could have been transferred to Mr. Wheeler's Court for execution. . . . . . Since the trial, however, it has been ascertained beyond doubt that no such decree was ever passed against him, and that what actually occurred was that a suit was instituted by the Bank, but was struck off the file without any decree being passed, because Mr. Wheeler satisfied the whole claim by payment out of Court. Mr. Wheeler's statement that a decree was passed and that he paid off the decretal amount, whereas he should have said that he settled the matter privately without any decree, was obviously against his own interest, and cannot be regarded as discrediting him; and it exemplifies a lapse of memory in every respect as striking as that which the Commissioners find so incredible.

"The third reason why the Commissioners prefer Mr. Justice Straight's account to Mr. Wheeler's is that the alleged answer, if made by Mr. Wheeler, could not have failed to strike Mr. Justice Straight, and that if by any chance the latter had omitted to note it, Mr. Wheeler would have reminded him of it when he read out his notes. In the first place, Mr. Justice Straight neither entered in his notes nor recollected until pressed by cross-examination several matters of which it might be said quite as plausibly as of Mr. Wheeler's answer about taking home the judgment that they could not have failed to strike him. . . . . If Mr. Justice Straight attached such significance to Mr. Wheeler's silence that his recollection on the point cannot be at fault, why did he not enter on his notes both his question and Mr. Wheeler's omission to answer it? If he did not attach significance to either question or answer, why cannot the answer have failed to strike him and why should Mr. Wheeler have attached such importance to the answer as to ask Mr. Justice Straight to record it? When the Commissioners say that if Mr. Wheeler's account of his loss of the judgment were true 'he would probably have produced the first two pages of his judgment for Mr. Justice Straight's inspection, instead of merely saying that he had got them at home, they overlook Mr. Justice Straight's evidence on the point. He never asked Mr. Wheeler to produce this document, but told him to forward it to the High Court at his earliest convenience, and it was subsequently forwarded and is upon the record.'

"It is clear from Mr. Justice Straight's evidence that the first impression made on him by Mr. Wheeler's explanations was, as the Commissioners say, 'distinctly favourable; and this impression must have included that produced by that part of the conversation which related to Mr. Wheeler's action in taking the judgment to his house. The observation of the Commissioners that no great weight should be attached to Mr. Justice Straight's first impressions ignores the immense importance, recognised by every experienced judicial officer, of the observed manner and demeanour of a person the truth or falsehood of whose statements is in question, when first interrogated. In the case of an acute and highly trained observer of Mr. Justice Straight's great experience, the importance of evidence of this kind is particularly great.'

"For these reasons it is submitted that the Commissioners have failed to draw the proper inferences from a comparison between the evidence of Mr. Justice Straight and that of Mr. Wheeler, and that such a comparison, properly made, in no way justifies the inference that Mr. Wheeler had not completely written his judgment by the 21st October.

"His telegrams and letters to the Government and the High Court immediately following the publication of the Court's judgment on Debi Parshad's appeal publicly accusing him of falsehood, show that he lost no time in repudiating the accusation as an 'infamous libel,' and in demanding the fullest and most public inquiry. If the reasoning of this defence is sound, his description of the accusation was strictly correct. It was at his instance that the Commission was appointed.

"The general principles underlying the Commissioners' report demand the most careful consideration, but the time at the disposal of the defence does not admit of an exhaustive criticism of them. Only a few of the more salient points can be very briefly noticed. Much of the reasoning of the report proceeds upon the view that, after a certain stage in the trial of the case had been reached, the burden of proof, which, in the first instance, had been laid on the prosecution, was 'shifted' to the defence, and that the prosecution had succeeded 'in proving the conduct of Mr. Wheeler so inconsistent with the theory that such a judgment was written' before the 21st October 'as to rebut the presumptions in Mr. Wheeler's favour with which this inquiry started, and to throw upon him the burden of proving as a matter specially within his knowledge (section 106, Act I of 1872), that he did in fact write such a judgment.'

"It is, in the first place, extremely doubtful whether the Commissioners have correctly apprehended the rules of evidence relating to the 'burden of proof,' and in particular the rule contained in section 106 of the Evidence Act. [Reference is made to the judgments of the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Bowen in the case of *Abrath* v. *The North-Eastern Railway Company.* (L. R., 11 Q. B. Div., p. 440) decided by the Court of Appeal in 1883, and affirmed by the House of Lords in 1886 (L. R., 11 App. Cas. 247).]

"In the next place, the construction placed by the Commissioners upon section 106 of the Evidence Act would make it necessary in all criminal cases to place upon the accused the burden of proof, on the ground that his guilt or innocence is a fact specially within his knowledge. Merely to state such a construction is to refute it. Its unsoundness is clearly shown by the judgment of Sir John Edge in the Full Bench case of *Muhammad Inayat Husain* v. *Muhammad Karamal-ul-la* (I. L. R., 12 All., 301, see page 312). Finally, any one who refers to the five facts enumerated in paragraph 9 of the report as shifting the burden of proof will see at a glance that each and all of them are perfectly consistent with the judgment having been completely written by the 21st October and lost shortly afterwards.

The facts connected with the fifth charge are said to be few and simple, and are not in dispute. They are detailed, and Mr. McLeavy's evidence before the Commission is analysed.

As to the disclosure of the fact that a decree had been presented in Mr. Wheeler's Court, the learned counsel says:—

"It is obvious from Mr. Justice Straight's evidence that during the interview of the 16th December Mr. Wheeler acted with perfect openness in connection with the Bank's decree. He told Mr. Justice Straight about the decree being sent to Jaunpur 'without any attempted concealment. Otherwise I should have known nothing about it. He was perfectly candid about Mr. McLeavy's matters. He volunteered the whole statement as to this particular decree on my opening the subject of decree.'

"Upon this point the Commissioners say in their report: 'Mr. Justice Straight was under the impression that Mr. Wheeler had been very frank with him in disclosing the particulars of the McLeavy decree. Mr. Wheeler did no doubt disclose these particulars, but it is necessary to point out that for all he knew Mr. Justice Straight might have already received or might in the course of his inspection receive full information, because the whole transaction was well known in the office.' There is no evidence whatever that 'the whole transaction was well known in the office.'

"There is no ground for questioning the accuracy of Mr. Justice Straight's description of Mr. Wheeler's perfect candour in connection with the McLeavy decree, and it suggests most strongly that Mr. Wheeler had at that time no idea that his conduct in the matter could be considered as in any way an abuse of his judicial position or otherwise discreditable to him.

After reciting all the material facts in connection with the fifth charge against Mr. Wheeler Mr. Strachey says:—"The question now to be considered is what are the inferences to be drawn from them. Does the conduct of Mr. Wheeler amount to judicial misbehaviour: can he be regarded as having taken an improper advantage of his judicial position by neglecting to observe the provisions of the law with the object of suppressing or evading execution of a decree against him.

"The defence contends, in the first place, that even if Mr. Wheeler acted irregularly or even illegally, and failed to discharge a duty imposed on him by either the Bengal Civil Courts Act or the Code of Civil Procedure, such a failure does not under the circumstances disclosed by the evidence constitute an abuse of his judicial functions, or such 'misbehaviour' as Act XXXVII of 1850 was intended to deal with. But further, the defence contends that under the circumstances no duty was imposed on Mr. Wheeler by section 38 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act; that the first clause of that section deprived him of all jurisdiction to execute the decree or pass any orders upon the application for execution, and therefore made section 245 of the Code wholly inapplicable; that partly for this reason, and partly because the papers had not been sent to him in accordance with section 224, section 225 imposed on him no obligation to have them filed in his office; that consequently there was no impropriety in his removing the papers from the Court; and that the only mistake made by him was that he did not immediately return the papers to the agent of the decree-holder with an intimation that the mode of their presentation was irregular."

Then follows a long and ably-compiled legal argument upon the duties imposed upon a judge by the sections which Mr. Wheeler was charged with neglecting to observe. It is contended that:

"In considering whether the supposed intention to keep the High Court in ignorance of his pecuniary embarrassments and of Mr. McLeavy's application makes Mr. Wheeler's illegal or irregular procedure amount to misbehaviour, it is essential to remember that the Commissioners expressly find that Mr. Wheeler was ignorant of the only provision of the law which imposes upon a judge so circumstanced a duty to make a reference to the High Court. This circumstance would be irrelevant upon the question of what was Mr. Wheeler's legal duty, but it is of the first importance upon the question of what was his motive or intention. . . . The whole object of the application was according to Mr. McLeavy, to put pressure on Mr. Wheeler to settle the Bank's claim out of Court: in other words, to initiate 'private negotiations:' and this being so, how could the application be 'suppressed' by giving effect to the very purpose for which it was presented? If this view is correct, Mr. Wheeler was innocent of any dishonourable or improper purpose, and must be acquitted upon the fifth charge of the misbehaviour attributed to him, and it is immaterial whether he did, as suggested by that charge, commit various irregularities in procedure. It is, however, distinctly denied that Mr. Wheeler was guilty of any such irregularities as those imputed to him; and in connection with this part of the defence the provisions of the law bearing on the matter be considered.

"It is argued that all the references contained in the fifth charge to the supposed requirements of the Code of Civil Procedure must be eliminated, and Mr. Wheeler's conduct must be judged with exclusive reference to section 38 of the Civil Courts Act. With reference to this enactment, the prosecution contend that upon Wahid Ali Khan's application coming before him, Mr. Wheeler was bound forthwith to transmit it, and the papers connected with it, to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference. It is submitted on behalf of Mr. Wheeler that this contention involves a misconception alike of the meaning of the section and of the facts of the particular case."

The argument adduced before the Commission as to the meaning of the word "forthwith" in section 38, is repeated and amplified:—

"The Commissioners hold that by reason of the prohibition contained in the first clause of section 38, Mr. Wheeler 'could not proceed under section 225 and section 245 of the Code of Civil Procedure.' A few lines further they say, with reference to his statement (which they accept), that he was ignorant of the provisions of section 38: 'A judge, on receiving such an application, would, we think, if ignorant of the provisions of section 38, Act XII of 1887, but desirous of acting honourably in the matter, have filed the papers under section 225 of the Code of Civil Procedure, this being a merely ministerial act not involving the exercise of any judicial direction, and have then reported the matter to the High Court, because he would recognise intuitively that he could not proceed with the execution of the decree against himself, this being a matter involving the exercise or judicial discretion.' . . . . The statement about recognising 'intuitively' that he could not execute the decree against himself, is hard to reconcile with the express finding that he 'laboured under the delusion that he could execute the decree against himself; and if he did labour under that delusion, why should a reference to the High Court have seemed to him appropriate any more than in any other execution case which he had power to dispose of? Even if, being ignorant of section 38, he had 'intuitively' recognissd that he could not execute the decree against himself, why should a reference to the High Court be more in accordance with honourable conduct than declining to take action, or returning the application to the decree-holder with or without any suggestion as to the proper course to pursue? The ignorance of section 38 which the Commissioners consider so strange ought not to surprise any one who knows how, in the absence of counsel, even distinguished judges are apt to overlook provisions which seldom come before the Courts. . . . Even the accomplished lawyers conducting the prosecution against Mr. Wheeler must, as recently as the time when the charges were originally framed, have been 'unacquainted with an enactment of such long standing;' and shared Mr. Wheeler's 'delusion that he could execute the decree against himself;' for a reference to the record will show that the fifth charge as it originally stood contained no mention of the Civil Courts Act, and only accused Mr. Wheeler of not following the procedure prescribed by the Code for the execution of decrees; and that it was subsequently amended by inserting the words 'or by section 38, Act XII of 1887' before the words 'by section 245 of the Civil Procedure Code.'

"It is submitted with confidence that Mr. Wheeler is entitled to a complete acquittal upon the fifth charge. In saying this it is not suggested that his action was in no respect open to criticism as ill-advised and indiscreet. The course which he should have adopted on reading Wahid Ali Khan's application for execution of the decree was to immediately return it to the applicant on the ground that it was irregular and that he had no power to comply with its prayer.

"Upon these grounds it is submitted that the prosecution has entirely failed to prove any of the charges against Mr. Wheeler; that the findings of the Commissioners are opposed to the weight of evidence and cannot be sustained: and that Mr. Wheeler is entitled to an acquittal upon all the imputations of misbehaviour that have been made against him."—*Pioneer.*

Ministers of religion in America appear to take a broad view of what it is the fashion to call their "sphere of usefulness." The Central North Chicago Ministerial Association have taken up in a vigorous fashion the unsatisfactory condition of the streets in that great city, and have held a large meeting in the Beldenavenue Baptist Church to consider the important question of "How to get our streets cleaned." A municipal officer, described as "Superintendant of the Streets," attended, it is stated, the meeting to advocate his special plan, which was to raise money for street cleaning by a special assessment, levied on the adjoining property benefited instead of by a general tax. In the course of his speech this official gave the clergymen this practical advice: "The way," he said, "to get this thing through is by talking to your Aldermen. I can't do it for I am a politician. If I go to the Alderman from this ward he would say, 'Well Jim, that's a dodge to get Republican votes.' But I'll guarantee that if you go to him, he'll do what you want." Ultimately a committee of five ministers was appointed "to confer about the matter."

At the International Congress of the Orientalists, held last Spetember, a resolution was passed that the Scottish Universities Commission should be requested to include Oriental languages (Aryan and Semitic) among the groups of subjects in which the degree of Master of Arts might be taken with honours. That resolution was communicated by Dr. Leitner, the secretary-general of the congress, on Oct. 16. On inquring recently what had been the result, a letter was received as follows:—"In reply to your letter I beg to direct your attention to the accompanying ordinance of my commissioner. You will see that by section XI. provision is made for graduation with honours not only in Semetic languages, but also in Indian languages. I trust the International Congress of Orientalists will consider this provision sufficient to encourage the study of philology in general and of these languages in particular.'—Robert Fitzroy Bell."

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

Since the spring of 1885, there has never been a time of more disquietude as regards Afghan and Central Asian politics than the present. Locally, on the North-West frontier, the Government of India have had to deal with questions arising out of the Amir's forward policy, and to remonstrate strongly with him upon his mischievous meddling with the tribesmen. At Asmar, Umra Khan stands face to face with Ghulam Hyder and his Afghan troops, and it is quite on the cards that the latter may be driven from the borders of Bajaur. This would be a satisfactory end of the trouble there, if only Abdur Rahman would accept his defeat with a good grace and withdraw his "army" to Jellalabad. But this is exactly what he will not do unless compelled by *force majeure*; for in his present mood he is more than ever inclined to have blood somewhere. So the Bajaur affair remains unsettled, and is one of the chief factors of disquietude on the border. A second is the restlessness of the Afridis and Orukzais, who at their recent great tribal meeting in Tirah were got at by Amin Khan, Kuki Khel, and induced to raid British territory. It is not known how far the principal headmen committed themselves to this foolish course, but the fact seems clear enough that two raiding parties were formally sent out. Further southwards we have the Lower Kuram Valley held by the freebooter Chikai, and the Turis asking the India Government to protect them. In Wana and the Gomal Pass are detachments of Afghan troops, sent solely to cause local annoyance; while away beyond Quetta the Afghans have raided Chaghai in Baluchistan. Thus there is irritation not at one but several points along the border, and its intensity may increase at any moment. Reference to the Black Mountain has been purposely avoided, as Hashim Ali has disappeared from Baio, and matters appear to have settled down there, though no assurance can be given that a change may not take place in the temper of the tribesmen.

Turning now to Afghanistan itself: the Oruzghan affair has been the most serious of its kind that has been reported for several years. The Afghans unquestionably had the worst of the fighting, and the Amir has had to resort to the expedient of promising an amicable settlement. He may possibly mean to keep his word, but it is just as likely that he wishes to lull the Hazaras into false security, and then suddenly attack them. No confirmation has been received of the revolt among the Ghilzais as a body, though some sections are known to be ready to rise; and the Atchakzai looting of caravans between the Kojak and Kandahar is not a matter of much importance. In the north of the Hazarajat the plot at Kala Nao was an abortive one, though it had the countenance and assistance of the Russians beyond the border. This brings us to the consideration of the position from the Imperial standpoint. There are rumours that something unexpected is likely to happen on the Pamirs this summer as last year; and if this be so we may expect to see signs very shortly of Russian activity on the Oxus and along the northern border of Afghanistan. The Kala Nao incident must be borne in mind as proving that General Kuropatkin's subordinates at least do not scruple to dabble in Afghan politics; and there may be a bolder policy pursued, now that the anti-English party in Russia can calculate upon the uncertainties of a general election in England. For instance, the Chahar Aimak tribes lying eastward of Herat may be readily induced to declare that they are anxious to become subjects of the Czar: this would draw down upon them punishment from Herat, and General Kuropatkin might pose as their protector and move troops to save them. Certain Russian papers have never disguised their opinion that the next forward movement in Central Asia should be timed so as to coincide with Mr. Gladstone's return to power; and as this is one of the possibilities of the political position in England, it is only to be expected that there should be some excitement among the Czar's garrisons in Central Asia. Whether anything very serious will come of it all, the events of the next few weeks should show.—*Pioneer.*

THE NEW CANTONMENT CODE.

The new draft of the Cantonment Code, as revised, appears in the *Gazette.* The principal changes are in the five important chapters which deal with house property in Cantonments. The aim of the rules is—(1) To prevent the granting by any officer of authority or permission to occupy land belonging to Government except in a regular manner, the latter involving the submission of applications for a grant the preparation of plans, and compliance with various formalities; (2) To prevent the occupation by any person of such land until he has duly subscribed to the conditions on which alone Government permits its land to be occupied by the execution of an agreement (or in some cases the taking of a license) in which those conditions are detailed; (3) To prevent the alienation of the land owing to the loss of such documents by carefully detailed rules regarding their registration, and by the deposit of duplicate and triplicate copies in charge of different authorities; (4) To carefully define the manner in which the priority of right to rent houses (which is one of the "conditions" noted in clause (2) above) shall be exercised with a due regard to the interests of the grantee, of the officer, and of the Government; (5) To provide carefully detailed rules on the subject of rents and repairs, which shall be fair to both landlords and tenants, and which, while recognising that the tenant is in this case an officer of the Government, and, therefore, placed under restrictions as to residence such as do not apply in the case of private persons, shall also carefully safeguard and protect the interests of the landlord, and prevent his being put to loss, owing to unfair treatment on the part of such officers as tenants; (6) To provide carefully detailed rules for arbitration in all disputed cases arising on the subjects referred to in clause (5); (7) To obviate the inconvenience of having absentee owners, by a few simple rules as regards estate agency. The present grantees will have the option of applying to the authorities to place their grants under the provisions of the Code, by doing which they will obtain certain tangible advantages in regard to protection from unfair and arbitrary treatment by their tenants, and in regard to a more satisfactory procedure, where disputes arise on the subject of rent or repairs.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following is a return of prices of the staple food grain Jowari, as they stood on the 30th June in the talukas of the Southern Division affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Jowari (per rupee). Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	28	0
	Bagalkot	30	0
	Bagevadi	35	20
	Bijapur	28	6
	Hungund	30	0
	Muddebihal	32	23
	Sindgi	38	20
	Indi	36	32
Dharwar	Ron	32	3
	Navalgund	29	8
	Gadag	30	36
Belgaum	Athni	27	6
	Gokak	32	0
	Parasgad	30	6

About two hundred ladies assembled the other day, a Berlin correspondent says, to discuss a question which has for a long time raised a good deal of dust in more than one sense of the phrase—namely, the train question. One of the ladies of the committee gave a brief review of the origin and history of the train. She could not exactly begin with Mother Eve, to whom the train was unknown, but was able to tell her hearers that the Prophet Isaiah was said to have preached against the trailing evil in question. After the various reasons—æsthetical, sanitary and common-sense—why the train should not be tolerated had been given, various proposals were made for its abolition, and one lady outdid the other in the severity and drastic nature of her suggestions. There were extremists who wanted purposely to tread on and so tread off every train which appeared in the streets; others who suggested that the roads should be closed to them by the police. Healthy common-sense, schoolmasters, doctors, and, indeed, all men, the Press, the theatre and the authorities were summoned to operate, and finally a resolution was passed asking the police to issue an order forbidding the wearing of a train in the streets.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

IN addition to Saturday's telegraphic news, chronicled in our report under that evening's date, we since learn through Reuter that Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 96⅞; and French Rentes in Paris ½ per cent. lower, at 98½. The Indian Council allotted a further small amount of Bills (Rs. 20,000) on Calcutta, at 1s. 3½d., which is 1-32d. higher than the rate obtained for the 5 lakhs placed on Friday. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York at the end of the week was 8,920,000 bales, compared with 8,900,000 bales, visible on the previous Friday.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	8,48,727
" " Branches	" "	1,95,574
Other Deposits	Inc. "	25,80,614
Government Securities	Dec. "	3,12,255
Loans "	Inc. "	48,14,239
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	6,31,818
Cash with other Banks	" "	2,14,310
Cash and Currency Notes	" "	27,95,421

The reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. last Thursday, making the minimum stand at 3 per cent., does not, at first sight, seem justified by the Statement of Affairs, issued by the Bank this afternoon, and disclosing a diminution in the Cash Balance during the past weeks of nearly 28 lakhs, compared with an increase of some 38 lakhs in the week preceding, and reducing the Balance to 180¾ lakhs. The figures which we give above for comparision, however, though they show a very large addition to Loans, in connection no doubt with the monthly Government Paper Settlement, and other exceptional requirements, point to a further contraction in the trade demand for Money, in the large addition to Private Deposits, and the further material decrease in Bills Discounted; while the Cash Balance has been reduced by considerable withdrawals of Government Deposits. Apart from a demand arising from abnormal causes, Money should continue abundant for some time to come; for trade is now very dull, all round, and its revival in the Import branch, may be said to depend on the course of the S. W. Monsoon during the next few weeks, in which copious rain is required in the districts to insure good harvest prospects, and consequent demand for goods.

The uneasy feeling in the Bazaar which we referred to at the beginning of last week, has not unnaturally been fostered by the stoppage of Beyts, Craig and Co., under alleged discreditable circumstances, which has taken place meantime; and rumour has been rife with the names of other firms, which are said to be in difficulties, but in respect of which nothing beyond Bazaar "gup," which may well have no foundation, in fact has transpired.

COTTON has been quiet to-day, with only a small bussiness passing, and prices have given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 600 bales, consisting of 300 Dharwars, at Rs. 181; and 100 each of Bengals, at Rs. 165; Wudwan at Rs. 174; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have taken 1,100 bales, of which 650 are Barsee, at Rs. 175-81; and the balance, 200 Mowa, at Rs. 183½; 100 each of Bengals, at Rs. 169; and Karanja, at Rs. 170; and 50 Akola, at Rs. 169 per candy.

WHEAT has been in moderate request for shipment, in a steady market; but prices show no change in any description.

SEEDS have been quiet, and only a small business passing, and that on the bases of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,109	bales.
Wheat	12,641	cwts.
Linseed	4,847	"
Rapeseed	6,139	"
Gingelly	1,548	"
Poppyseed	1,494	"
Groundnuts	2,878	"
Castorseed	2,203	"
Rice	551	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and takers of tonnage are scarce. The York (s) ready in port, has been fixed at 13s. 9d. per ton for a full cargo of Linseed to Amsterdam.

EXCHANGE opened steadier this morning, at 1s. 3 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which only a small amount of business was reported both ways, there having been little or no enquiry for the Bank media of remittance; and no Merchants' Paper to speak of offering. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·64	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak and declining, and early business was done as low as 107 1-16, and later on, at 107 for Fours; but rates soon rallied, and the market became firm, at 107⅜, for Money, and 107½ for Account, closing at a further rise to 107⅝ and 107¾, respectively, with 4½ per Cents quoted at 106½.

SHARES remain very quiet with quotations generally as before.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 2, as compared with the statement of June 25, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.		June 25. Rs.	July 25. Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities		34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		55,80,668	47,31,941
Do. do. at Branches		45,19,808	43,24,234
Other Deposits		3,74,95,090	4,00,75,704
Post Bills		4,363	4,363
Cash Credits, undrawn		36,95,063	25,64,010
Rs. ..		6,47,44,992	6,51,50,252
ASSETS.			
Govt. & other authorized Securities.		1,14,10,109	1,10,97,854
Cash Credits on do. do.		86,14,016	83,22,828
Loans do. do. do.		1,33,32,229	1,81,46,468
Current Accounts overdrawn		5,239	2,093
Bills Discounted and purchased		94,07,733	87,75,915
Stamps, &c.		19,641	19,600
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,77,452		
Applied in reduction	" 2,85,000		
		3,92,452	3,92,452
Bullion		2,89,710	1,28,910
Cash Balances with other banks.		3,93,995	1,79,685
Cash and Currency Notes		2,08,79,868	1,80,84,447
Rs. ..		6,47,44,992	6,51,50,252

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	..	..
Teheran	4	12	50 p.m.	...	52
Suez	4	3	p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 4th July, 1892.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	14	–	1
" Kurrachee	..		–	1
" Madras	..	17	–	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Cable Mossamedes-Cape Town interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MODY—July 4, at 7 a.m., at his grandfather's residence, Girgaum Road, Bombay, Jamshed, youngest son of Jehangir Dossabhoy Mody, and grandson of Dossabhoy Cursetjee Mody, aged 2 years.

WATT—July 2, at the European General Hospital, from pneumonia, Leslie, the youngest son of T. J. and Annie Watt, aged 11 months and 22 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MIGNON—June 29, at No 10, Municipal Office Street, the wife of Seymour C Mignon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DALRYMPLE-CLARK—RING—June 21, at Balasore, by the Rev Graham Sandberg, Julian Wilfred Shaw Dalrymple-Clark, youngest son of the late General Clark, K H, Governor of the Chelsea Royal Military Hospital, London, to Nora Isabel, only daughter of the late H R Ring, of the Indian Forest Department.

DEATHS.

SIMPSON—June 29, at Calcutta, Sub-Conductor J E B Simpson, Indian Public Works Department, aged 51 years.

WEATHERALL—June 26, at Dacca, of remittent fever, Florence Conway (Flossie), the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs H M Weatherall, of Comillah, Tipperah.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1892.

LORD CONNEMARA did good service to the State when, just two years ago, he entrusted the Inspector-General of Registration in Madras, the Dewan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar, with the task of ascertaining by exhaustive enquiry whether the Madras Presidency has, on the whole, improved or deteriorated during the last forty or fifty years of British Administration. The result has been a memorandum on the subject, which gives the conclusions arrived at after a careful examination of the information officially on record, supplemented by the results of independent inquiries. The task committed to the capable hands of the Inspector of Registration has been performed with great thoroughness. The departure of Lord Connemara, and the pressure of his official work, caused some delay in the preparation of the memorandum. But the interval was turned to account for testing the information derived from official sources by the results of further investigation. The historical method was wisely adopted in approaching the subject. The state of the country and the condition of the people in former centuries had to be taken into account in considering whether Southern India has improved or deteriorated in the last half century, and whether, if there be a progress, it is proceeding on right lines. The result of this wide-reaching inquiry carefully conducted with such materials as exist may be commended to those who maintain that the economic condition of India under British Administration is going from bad to worse, that the population is sinking into poverty, and that the resources of the country are diminishing. It will be very difficult for Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and those who have adopted his pessimistic view of the condition of India, to maintain that the Dewan Bahadur has not ample ground for stating that, if the question be impartially considered, there can be no two opinions that the country has made a very great advance during the last forty years. The condition of things prevailing in Southern India in the centuries before the introduction of British Administration, and that prevailing in the latter half of the century now drawing to a close, *mutatis mutandis*, prevailed throughout the whole of British India. It is a common error to assume that the state of India in the last century was exceptional, that the anarchy, the civil wars, the brigandage, the absence of civil administration, the massacres, the famines, were wholly due to the break-up of the Mogul Monarchy.

But this was very far indeed from being the case. It is supposed that when the Kings of Delhi held sway, India was prosperous and powerful. The magnificent mosques and palaces which still stand are regarded as a proof of the general well-being of the country. This theory does not bear the test of an appeal to contemporary documents. In the ages in which native dynasties ruled, wars were frequent, and the rise of a dynasty was invariably accompanied by the ruin of the subject provinces, which were sacrificed to the magnificence of the usurper's capital. An inscription of a king of the Pandyan Dynasty in Southern India sets forth that he had burned Tanjore and Uraiyur, the capitals of the rival Chola Dynasty, demolished the houses, high walls, storeyed houses, and palaces, made the tears of the wives of refractory kings flow like a river; caused the sites of the buildings to be ploughed with asses; drove the Chola from his dominions into a barren place, and took away his crown of gold, to give it to a poet to sing the praises of the conqueror. The Cholas ruled between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries over the whole of Southern India, and built the great temples in the Tanjore districts, and made the Anicut across the Cauvery. All these splendid public works were built with forced labour—as were the splendid monuments of Delhi and Agra in a later age. The great temple at Tanjore, built in the eleventh century, took twelve years to complete. A village, still known by a name signifying the "Base of the Scaffolding," marked the spot, four miles from the temple where the scaffolding began on which the block of granite, weighing eighty tons, was raised by human labour to the top of the tower, two hundred feet high, on which it rests. The hero of the inscription just quoted was himself overthrown by a Chola, who assumed for his title Madurantatra—"Death of the Madura City." The ambition of every king was to humble the pride of his neighbours, and spoil their territories. Vast areas of the country were depopulated. A Jesuit Missionary in the year 1706, speaking of the Tinnevelly Coast, which is now densely populated, described it as a dense jungle infested by tigers, so that no inhabitant of any village durst move outside his door after sunset, and large fires were kept alight at night to scare the wild beasts. Even in the day-time it was dangerous to move about, and numbers of people disappeared, being seized and devoured in lonely places. Around Trichinopoly and in the Coimbatore District in the sixteenth century, the country was covered with jungle and haunted by marauders and wild beasts. One missionary records that he lost thirty of his acquaintances by the ravages of the latter within six months. In the year 1713 the French missionary Martin wrote of large tracts in the once populous Pandiya and Chola countries as inhabited by savages more barbarous than those of any other part of the world. This testimony is borne out by others. One of their customs was this. When a woman was insulted by another, she brought her own child to the door of the aggressor, and killed it; and then migrated immediately to another village carrying with her her goods. Her neighbours interfered to prevent this, and a complaint was laid before the elders of the village by the headman who ordered an inquiry. While the inquiry proceeded, the husband of the woman at whose door the child has been killed, if he found that his wife was the aggressor, took one of his own children, and killed it at the door of the murderess. By this step, he saved himself from being cast in costs. If the decision were given against his wife, one of his children would have to be sacrified in its turn at the door of the aggrieved, and he would have to feed the tribunal for three days.

It is hard to understand how the notion could have arisen and found its way into print, that famines in India are the result of British administration. Famines and epidemics were, the Dewan Bahadur shows, documents in hand, far more frequent and destructive in former centuries than now. Terrible famines are mentioned in old Hindoo manuscripts. Crissa was visited in the twelfth century by severe famines the tradition of which still survives. In 1396, a frightful famine visited the Mahratta Country, which is still distinguished by the name of the Durga-Devi. It is said to have lasted twelve years; whole districts were depopulated, and the country between the Godavery and the Kristna yielded but a trifling revenue for thirty years afterwards. The hill forts, which the Mahomedans had conquered, were seized by robber bands, who drove the returning cultivators back from their villages. It is curious to note that a Hindu astronomer seems to have anticipated the modern theory in regard to the connection between sun-spots and droughts. The opportunities of observation were very numerous. Frequent famines afflicted the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country in subsequent centuries. The Jesuit missionaries chronicle famines in the south of India, one of which resulted from the cruel devastation of the country by the Mahomedans of Golconda. The invaders were themselves reduced to extremities, their horses dying for want of fodder, and thousands of the camp followers from actual starvation. Their bodies lying in great heaps in the open fields engendered a pestilence, which carried off great numbers. The sufferings of the Christians were heart-rending, ten thousand of them dying of want and starvation. Even Tanjore suffered, and almost the entire Christian population of that kingdom was driven out, either by fear of the Mahomedans or of the pangs of hunger. The Hindus regarded the calamity as a visitation for the wickedness of the Christians in offending the local deities, and cruelly persecuted them for having brought drought and famine on the land by their impiety. As may be easily understood, the prices of agricultural produce fluctuated violently throughout the last century. In some places the price of rice rose to sixty-four times the ordinary rate. Hyder Ali's exploits in the Carnatic depopulated whole tracts and caused famine which was long in the land. There were no people forthcoming to cultivate the soil in some of the most fertile districts even in the beginning of this century. Small-pox was so virulent, especially on the Western Coast, that on the first appearance of the epidemic in villages, the villagers fled, leaving the sufferers to shift for themselves. In the beginning of this century, a fever of a malignant type devastated the populations of large districts. A Committee appointed by the Government reported that the primary cause of the epidemic was the miasma from marshes and thick jungles, and that the predisposing causes were to be found in the debilitated condition of the population, owing to insufficient diet, exposure to cold and damp, fear and anxiety. Such was the condition of India when at the end of much campaigning and a good deal of far-seeing statesmanship British administration was established generally throughout the Peninsula. Have the population retrograded or progressed under the Pax Britannica? The answer of the capable and laborious inquirer who has gone very thoroughly into the question is an emphatic declaration that there can be no two opinions that the country has within the last forty years progressed beyond all precedent.

THE memorial to the Secretary of State, asking for a Commission to inquire into the Rajabai Tower Tragedy, has been returned to the secretaries for the verification of grave statements made in documents, appended to the memorial. It appears that on the 17th June last Mr. S. J. Patel, chairman, and Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee and Mr. J. M. Banajee, honorary secretaries of the Rajabai Tower Case Committee, forwarded to the Government, in the Judicial Department, a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State, signed by 66,000 inhabitants of Bombay and other places in India, on the subject of the Tower Tragedy. The memorial consists of two volumes, the first of which contains the text drawn up by Mr. Eardley Norton of Madras, and the signatures of the principal signatories, and the second volume contained the bulk of the signatures and the documents. It was requested that the memorial should be forwarded by the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State, and the Government was informed that a printed copy had already been forwarded to the Secretary of State direct. The resolution of Government points out that while the names of Messrs. Patel, Dinshaw, and Bahadurjee are signed on behalf of the memorialists on every page of the memorial, not one of the enclosures is so signed in accordance with the rules, nor do the six spare copies forwarded to Government comply with the rules in this particular. The prayer of the memorial for a commission of enquiry is based on the statements set out in these quite unauthenticated documents. Amongst other enclosures is one setting forth that a Khoja, named Ahmed Thavur, made a solemn affirmation, but his signature was not attached to it, and it was not signed by those in whose presence the affirmation was said to have been made. The statement of a witness that he saw two sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 500 paid as bribes to certain police officers appears to have been equally unauthenticated by signature. The Government Resolution assumes that documents in a sense endorsed by 66,000 signatures to the memorial, have not been published without due inquiry as to the certainty of proof. The three gentlemen who have signed every page of the memorial on behalf of the 66,000 subscribers are, therefore, invited to attest each separate statement, so that the Secretary of State may feel satisfied that evidence shall be forthcoming if further action be deemed necessary. The memorial is therefore, returned to them, so that they may authenticate the statements in the documents by their signatures, affixed in the presence of a Justice of the Peace. The Government ought, we are inclined to think, to go further and require the statements of the witnesses in question to be verified on oath in the presence of the Presidency Magistrate and the Solicitor to Government. The Chairman and the Honorary Secretaries of the Committee have not had, so far as we can learn, any practice in the taking down of informations or in coming to a conclusion as to their value or *bona fides*. Doubtless a considerable percentage of the 66,000 signatories of the memorial, were like Khan Bahadur Kazi Shabuddin, whose letter we publish in another column, quite unaware of the fact that appendices which they have never seen contained grave criminal allegations against officials and private individuals. Had they known that this was the case they would probably have been of the same mind as the Khan Bahadur that it would be necessary before sending the memorial up to Government to ascertain whether the allegations in question were based on valid and sufficient grounds.

SINCE the days when printing was first introduced into Europe it has been customary to look to China in the full assurance that some friend of the Celestial will be able to prove satisfactorily to himself that the Chinese were before us and practised any particular art long before Europe had dreamt of it. An exception may be made as regards the telegraph, and sufficient evidence of Chinese ignorance of any such method of communication may be deduced from a statement which the Governor of Shensi has just forwarded to Peking. When the engineers arrived at Hunan it will be remembered they were greeted with cudgels; the poles were burnt and the wires thrown into the river, as an offering to the Water Dragon. The constructing party were driven off, and the Hunanites were triumphant. Opposition to the telegraph in Shensi has been more vigorous, though in this instance they had not only allowed the line to be constructed but to be successfully worked for a period of eighteen months. It appears that superstition reigns supreme in Shensi. There was a coal mine there which began to yield a good return for the capital laid out upon it, but a drought ensued and the people concluding that the Earth Dragon was angered, filled in the mine to propitiate it. When at the close of last year a drought again occurred the people saw they had made a mistake about the mine, or that their action had been insufficient; so after long deliberation they decided that the telegraph line was at fault. An apparatus to "transmit in a moment news from over a thousand miles distant" could only do so by supernatural agency. Rumours of their opinion reached the Governor who speedily had proclamations distributed warning them that the line was constructed by order of the Emperor, and whoever dared to injure it must die. The people responded by the issue of a circular calling upon every family to send a man to cut down poles or forfeit a sum of money. But the evil was for a time postponed. Unfortunately in the spring of this year no rain fell and epidemics again broke out. The mines were again attacked and the poles for miles hewn down. Troops were sent out against the people, and the heads of six of the ringleaders were exposed along the line. The crime of the men who damaged the coal mines was not held to be so great as that of those who demolished the line constructed by order of the Emperor. The defence they offer is that the poles served as abodes for evil demons, and the Governor in forwarding a memorial to the Board of Punishments asks that leniency may be shown them. Sufficient, he thinks, has been done to demonstrate how wrong they have been, rain has fallen, and fresh poles and wires have been ordered. Now he awaits the orders of the Emperor as to what artistic punishment should be meted to the unfortunate fanatics.

THE committee of management of the Western India Fine Arts Society has issued the prospectus of the nineteenth annual exhibition which is to be held in Poona, in September. The prize-list appears to be more than usually attractive and there are to be not less than twenty-seven classes open to competition. His Excellency the Governor's prize of Rs. 150, for the best original picture by an amateur, heads the list, and Lady Harris offers a prize of Rs. 100 for the best landscape in water-colours, the subject of which is to be Indian scenery. The Commander-in-Chief offers three prizes for competition by soldiers and officers, and there is a long list of others for an endless variety of exhibits, noteworthy being Colonel Hutchinson's prize for the best original picture by a boy or girl under seventeen years of age. This competition is to embrace any class of subject and any medium, and is one in which the Society will as well as in any other fulfil the object of its formation, the encouragement of amateur art.

THE s. s. Peninsular, with mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 1 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 10 a.m. on Saturday next.

VISCOUNT CROSS has appointed Mr. A. W. Williams Wynn to be his Private Secretary, in the room of Mr. W. J. Maitland, C. I. E., who has succeeded Lieutenant-General E. C. S. Williams, C.I.E., R.E., as Deputy Government Director of Indian Railways.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma, has arrived home on furlough and is at present in Birmingham, where Lady Mackenzie lies seriously ill.

AN important part in the compilation of the population statistics in Canada has been played by electrical machines. Every person registered had had a card with a number and a series of punched holes indicating sex, age, religion, and numerous other facts. It is these cards that are passed through the electric tabulator, which, by ingenious contrivances, records the answers on a number of dials. In dealing with religions the tabulator is adjusted so as to separate the cards, nearly five millions in number, by sub-divisions of electoral districts into the twenty-five different religions which are recognized as of sufficient importance to be tabulated. Each time the circuit-closing device is brought down upon the card the hand of one of the dials moves and a bell rings to tell the operator that the religion has been registered. So it is with the other facts. The same movement of the circuit-closing device which registers on the dial these particulars also lifts for each card one of a number of lids in a box attached to the instrument, thus indicating the receptacle for that card, so as to separate all according to ages. A great advantage is that the instrument is never lazy, and is absolutely impartial.

THE Director-General of Railways gives us in his annual report some particulars regarding the line now under construction from Gauhati to near the foot of the Naga Hills. It is, of course, a branch of the Assam-Bengal system which will eventually stretch from Chittagong to Dibrugarh. Sanction was accorded last September to the line being built from Gauhati to Dinapur, a halting place on the road to Kohima. The distance between these two points is 154 miles, but the actual location and survey were completed duri[illegible] working season to Lumding only 110 m[illegible] seventy miles, it appears, there are n[illegible] to speak of; a low range of hill[illegible] cut through, and a bridge 400 yards l[illegible] built, but otherwise the engineers ca[illegible] full speed. At the seventieth mile [illegible] entered, and for nearly forty miles ju[illegible] to be cut through. The country is [illegible] the work here will be stiff. Goo[illegible] already been made on the Gauhati [illegible] the ensuing cold weather the ear[illegible] pushed on as rapidly as possible. [illegible] Assam-Bengal line, land is being [illegible] Chitagong to Chandpur in the C[illegible] and the company will begin the co[illegible] section in the autumn.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Sir J. Mowbray and Mr. J. G. Talbot, Conservative members for Oxford, have been re-elected.

Mr. Goschen, Unionist member for St. George's Hanover Square, has also been re-elected unopposed.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND FREE COINAGE.

NEW YORK, JULY 3.

A Convention of the People's Party or Farmers' Alliance has assembled at Omaha to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

The platform of the Party demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal rate of sixteen to one.

THE SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, JULY 4.

The prospects of the House of Representatives adopting Mr. Stewart's Silver Bill are doubtful. Anyhow, it is understood that President Harrison will veto it.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 24th ult., left here, for Bombay, at 1 p.m., to-day.

INDIA'S APPEAL TO ENGLISH ELECTORS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JULY 4.

The following telegram was sent to London by the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha and the Standing Congress Committee :—"We cordially thank the Electors of Central Finsbury and Islington for accepting Messrs. Dadabhai's and Digby's candidature, and earnestly pray to see them through for India's dumb millions.

LORD WENLOCK'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

After the opening of the Law-Courts on Monday, H. E. the Governor leaves Madras by the south-west mail, sleeps at Arcot Station, proceeds early in the morning to the new Causeway on the Palar, which he declares open, and returns thence to Ootacamund, where the Government re-assembles.

ABUNDANT RAINS IN THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

The rainfall in the distressed districts has been copious.

A SOLDIER SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 4.

Gunner James, 27th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, and Private James Taylor, Lancashire Regiment, both stationed at Kirkee, were charged, before Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, with having robbed one native shoe-maker, near the forest at Kirkee, on May 2 last. The trial commenced to-day before a mixed jury. Taylor, who was found not guilty, was acquitted. Gunner James was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

GARRISON COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The following officers are nominated to attend the next garrison course of instruction at Poona, which will commence from the 9th proximo :—Lieutenants R. G. Brooke and L. R. Bromley, 7th Hussars ; Captain C. T. Bacter, Glo'ster Regiment ; Captain J. F. Shepperd, Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; Lieutenant C. E. Bages, 2nd Bombay Lancers ; Captain C. A. Brewn, 8th Bombay Infantry ; Captain F. W. G. Caulfield, 10th Bombay Light Infantry ; Lieutenant C. B. Cotgrave, 1st Central India Horse ; Lieutenant A. W. Warden, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; and Lieutenant S. M. Mason, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon-Captain Murray has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Jacobabad.

CRICKET AT POONA.

The Colaba Garrison has arranged to send a cricket team to play against the Kirkee team, on Kirkee ground, on Wednesday and Thursday next.

A cricket match between the Ganesh Khind team and Kirkee was played to-day, at Ganesh Khind. The following are the scores.

THE KIRKEE ELEVEN.

Colonel Kaye, b Rhodes	20
Lieut. Plummer, c Sharpe, b Rhodes	37
Bombardier Scollard, b Sharpe	17
Lieut. Stockdale, c Poore, b Sharpe	11
Lieut. Usborne, b Rhodes	1
Col. Caldecott, b Elliot	26
Capt. Slee, b Sharpe	5
Driver Woodcock, b Elliot	0
Lieut. Hancock, b Elliot	15
Captain Brownrigg, not out	26
Sergt. Cramer, b Sharpe	4
Extras	5
Total	168

THE GANESH KHIND ELEVEN.

Col. Rhodes, b Woodcock	89
Surg-Maj Martin, c Woodcock, b Stockdale	4
Captain Poore, c Scollard, b Hancock	77
Captain Cox, not out	41
Private Phillips, b Woodcock	0
Lieut Usborne, b Kaye	2
Mr. Edgerley, not out	7
Extras	7
Total for 7 wickets	227

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here, for Bombay, this morning.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here, for Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 4.

The s. s. Ganges arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 3.

he s. s. Surat arrived here this afternoon.

OMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of s. Surats quiet.

ood Dhollera	3 7-16
per cent. Consols	96
per cent. Rentes	98¼
per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
per cent. Rupee Paper	69
per cent. "	68⅝
r Silver	40¼

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

GOOD OLD MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX, as a cricketing county, has persevered so worthily for some years that the committee thoroughly deserve the reward which may be theirs at the end of this season. Indeed, I shall be very much mistaken if Middlesex are not very nearly the premier county. Considering that she has been the godmother of such players as the Studds, the Walkers, the Webbes, the Hadows, the Lytteltons and others too numerous to mention, as the auctioneer usually writes, I shall be exceedingly pleased if she does accomplish deeds worthy of her best traditions. It was a great performance for Middlesex to defeat Gloucestershire in a single innings with 102 runs to spare. The western shire had a representative eleven, and at their first essay compiled such a considerable total as 244. Mr. O. G. Radcliffe, who has recovered his health since his return from Australia, and has showed excellent form, contributed 82 against such smart bowlers as J. T. Hearne and Mr. E. A. Nepean. It is well to avert the indignity of a follow-on against 244, but Middlesex did much more than that, as ere they had been disposed of Gloucester required 279 to avoid a single innings defeat. Towards the Middlesex total of 523 Mr. Stanley W. Scott subscribed 224—a feat which deserves more than passing notice. Consequently I propose to devote a paragraph or two to his achievements.

MR. S. W. SCOTT.

Mr. Stanley Winckworth Scott—a fine and large cognomen—is the son of the late Colonel Scott, who commanded the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry at Bombay, in which city "Stanley" was born in March, 1854, so that he plays under the residential qualification, and very properly so too. Still Mr. Scott's family have been chiefly associated with Surrey cricket, and, moreover, Mr. Scott himself first learned to handle bat and ball on Streatham Common. He was sent to Streatham School, where he remained seven years. In January, 1868, he was removed to Brentwood School, where his mental and physical education was satisfactorily carried on. I said just now that he learned to handle the ball as well as the bat, and indeed it was with the compressed piece of leather which comes bounding along the wicket that Mr. Scott was first successful. He was for three years the best bowler at Brentwood, but in 1870 he came out as a double first—possessing both the best bowling and batting averages. Upon leaving school he entered a bank, and his opportunities for cricket became few and far between. The very games that he played served but to whet his appetite, not to satisfy it. He remained bound by the ties of business for six years, until 1877, when he went on the Stock Exchange and enjoyed greater freedom, although not less responsibility.

COMMENCEMENT OF HIS COUNTY CAREER.

In the meantime, however, he distinguished himself in a few odd matches. The powers that be were not so strict concerning county qualification in those days. And as he was visiting Leominster in 1874 he was induced to play for Herefordshire against Shropshire at Shrewsbury, although I am not aware that any great pressure was brought to bear upon him. As he rattled up 138, not out, and secured several wickets I fancy that Herefordshire would always have found room for him in their team. However, it was not to be, for Mr. Scott was bound to be in London, where he became known in connection with several Metropolitan clubs, one of whom—Kensington Park—recommended him to Middlesex as a bowler. Middlesex have always been on the look-out for bowlers, and he took part in the colt match on May 14th, 1878. In a fortnight he made his *debut* in a county match for Middlesex against Surrey, when the former won by 113 runs. In his first innings he was caught at the wicket by Pooley ere he had scored, but at the second attempt he carried out his bat for a very patient 21. In the middle of June he assisted Middlesex against the first Australian team—that of 1878—and although Garrett disposed of him cheaply in each innings, Mr. Scott had the satisfaction of clean bowling Murdoch and of seeing the Hon. E. Lyttelton play his dashing and memorable innings of 113, which was the first three figure contribution made against the Colonists in England. Since his introduction into first-class cricket, Mr. Scott has always played with Middlesex when business would allow.

MR. SCOTT'S CHIEF PERFORMANCES.

We will just run over his chief performances, for, as a rule, cricket memories are wonderfully short, unless perchance we happen to be statistical cranks, and then the matter is entirely different, for cranks simply wallow in figures. In 1879, 1880 and 1881 Mr Scott played in but three big matches. In 1882 he hit up 228 for Middlesex in the course of three matches, giving an average of 38. The majority of these runs were made in May at the Oval against Surrey. He scored 35 and 126 in this match—the latter being his first three figure innings for Middlesex. He went in first wicket down, and by great pluck and good judgment, in a bothering light, he was not dismissed until he had amassed 126, when he was again snapped behind the wicket by poor Pooley. It was a very exciting match, and as Middlesex lost their last four wickets for next door to nothing they were defeated by 25 runs. In 1884 Mr. Scott played in one match for Middlesex against Kent, but in this he hit up 93, not out, out of the 144 scored while he was at the wickets. In 1885 his county average was 39·1, and in this season he first displayed an exact appreciation of the Gloucester bowling, as he carried out his bat for 135 out of a total of 308. Again, in 1886 he distinguished himself by scoring 94 not out against Yorkshire at Lords where, singularly enough, all his best innings had taken place. In 1887 he played an exceptionally brilliant innings of 99 against Surrey. He hit eight bowlers all over the field. In 1888 he was the only Middlesex batsman—and that in a team of batsmen—who made a three figure innings in a county match, and this he did by scoring 121 not out against Kent. For the last four seasons Mr. Scott has played fairly well, but his innings of 224 against Gloucestershire eclipses all other performances. I heard some people ask who Mr. Scott was ? One gentleman wanted to know if he was H. G. H. Scott, the Australian ! The biped who answered him was evidently an authority, for he replied that he was the other Mr. Scott, and that he had never done anything before. Indeed ! Well, our cricket memories are short. If Mr. Scott had possessed as much leisure as some players he would have made a great name. As it is he has done well, and there are few amateurs now-a-days who score 224 in an innings. He has a fine defence, and good hitting powers on the off. I should add that Middlesex won by an innings and 102 runs.

ANOTHER ACCOMPLISHED AMATEUR BATSMAN.

The finish of the match between Lancashire and Kent would have been every interesting had play been possible on the closing day at Manchester. Lancashire batting first reached an aggregate of 260, to which Kent replied with only 127, and consequently had to follow on. It is worthy of note that that old war-horse, Alec Watson, scored 46 runs. On batting a second time Kent performed remarkably well, as they totalled 257 for six wickets, or 124 to the good with four wickets to fall. This great change in the fortunes of the contest was entirely due to Mr. W. H. Patterson, the old Oxonian, who played beautifully for 114. True the wicket was in excellent condition, but Mr. Patterson got his runs so neatly—with such dainty taps and touches. If Mr. Patterson once gets set he is a most difficult man to remove. Mr. Patterson, like Mr. Stanley Scott, was bred in a military atmosphere, for he was born at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in March, 1859, and was educated at a private school at Ramsgate. He learned the rudiments of cricket at Ramsgate, but of course his juvenile experience was supplemented and enlarged at Harrow. Both at Harrow and Oxford he was admitted to be a fine cricketer, but as a rule he was unfortunate in his public appearances against Eton and Cambridge University. Before he left the Varsity he played for Kent, namely, 1880, when he proved a useful batsman and wicketkeeper. For 17 innings he averaged 15·10.

MR. W. H. PATTERSON'S ACHIEVEMENT FOR OXFORD.

The only year in which Mr. Patterson distinguished himself while he was entitled to play for Oxford was in 1881, when Oxford were most unexpectedly returned the winners of the 'Varsity contest by 135 runs, mainly owing to Mr. Patterson. The Oxford eleven included C. F. H. Leslie, E. Peake, and M. C. Kemp ; but the Cambridge side contained such cricketers as the Hon. Ivo Bligh, the three Studds, G. B., C. T., and J. E. K., A. G. Steel, and A. F. J. Ford, but still the Dark Blues won. Oxford scored 121 at the first attempt, the Cantabs replying with 179, so that on the first innings they had a considerable advantage, but after that the Dark Blues were irresistible. In the second venture of Oxford Mr. Patterson went in first and carried his bat through the innings for 107 out of a total of 306. Mr. Patterson batted 5½ hours, and the greater part of the time he was handicapped through being hit on the hand—an injury which prevented him from taking part in the game between Gentlemen and Players. It was a wonderfully fine display of defensive cricket, and it is worthy of note as being the first occasion in the University matches, which had been played since June, 1827, on which any batsman had carried his bat through the innings.

SERVICES RENDERED TO KENT.

Mr. Patterson has now been assisting Kent for twelve years, and throughout the whole of this time he has shown himself a splendid batsman of unlimited patience and a brilliant fielder, especially in the country. Like Mr. Scott he has not too much time to devote to cricket. It is a thousand pities that some of our best players—men like Mr. Steel, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Scott have not the leisure to give to the game that they themselves and all who have seen them play would like. I can only touch upon one or two of his chief performances. In 1885 he scored 143 for Kent against Sussex, and headed the batting averages of his county with 49 for 11 completed innings. In 1886 he ran up a meritorious 124 at Trent Bridge against Notts, and singularly enough he has since that twice exceeded the 100 against Notts on the same ground, namely, in 1890 and 1891. He is moreover, the only Kent batsman who has ever reached the "century" in matches between the two counties. In 1887 this old Harrovian hit up 99 against Middlesex ; in 1889, 115 against Gloucestershire ; and now in 1892 114 against Lancashire. In 1888 he was at the head of the batting averages for Kent, his figures being 30·6 for nine completed innings, while in 1890 he again occupied the same position with 50·2 for six completed innings. Mr. Grace, in his book on cricket, declares that when Mr. Patterson has made up his mind to save a match nothing will tempt him to risk anything and this I thoroughly believe, as I have watched him for many hours. He is as reliable on a sticky or queer wicket as he is on a true pitch. England wants more batsmen of this kind. To-day the vast majority cannot score unless the turf is as level as a billiard table and quite as hard.

FOOTBALLIANA.

It may seem odd to chat about football at this time of the year, but the topic is suggested to me by a South African enthusiast, who hints that I was mistaken in my letter when I remarked that in the final tie for the Scottish Cup the Celtic beat Queen's Park by 1 to 0. He thinks that I am wrong because he received a Scotch newspaper, in which it was stated that the final score was Celtic 5, Queen's Park 1. The Celtic and Queen's Park met in March, and on the former occasion the former scored the only goal of the match. The Scottish Association ordered the match to be replayed on April 9th, and at their second meeting the Celts triumphed by five to one. This, I think, makes the matter clear. My friend out in the Diamond Fields should compare dates before he comes to a conclusion. It was possible for me to foretell that the Celtic would win by 5 to 1, and the match had not been played when my letter left for the Cape. That's all. It is very gratifying to learn that the English Football League has £76 in hand at the close of their year. It speaks well for their management. The executive have set a noble example to the clubs comprising their organisation, for very few of them have paid their way. I believe I am correct when I say that the Bolton Wanderers, West Bromwich Albion, and Sunderland are the only teams that made the game pay last season. Most of the clubs are considerably in debt. The fact of the matter is that so much money has been paid to professionals that clubs cannot possibly make both ends meet. The salaries of professionals will have to be levelled downwards, and now that so many as 28 of the leading clubs are banded together there is every prospect of a very considerable reduction in the wages of the paid player. When clubs have to pay men from £1,000 to £2,000 per season they must have very large receipts to meet these claims. No such ruinous sums are given to the cricket professional, who to my mind is not paid enough.

NOTES FROM ADEN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The newly-built Roman Catholic Church here was opened for public use this morning (June 26), at 6-30 precisely. Bishop Lasselle attired in full episcopal robes, arrived at the door which was closed, and after undergoing the usual ceremony by the sprinkling of holy water and prayers round the edifice, the door was then thrown open for the devotees, who, preceded by the Bishop and choir, entered into the church repeating the ceremony. The choir in the meantime chanted the litany of all saints. This done, his lordship in a neat little address, thanked those present for having so kindly responded to his invitation to be present on the occasion. Amongst those present were Col. E. V. Stace, C.B., the Catholic Consul, with their families and the *elite* of the place. A low Mass was then commenced by the Rev. Father Honerai, at the conclusion of which the "Magnificat" having been rendered in its usual solemn and imposing tone, the service was brought to a conclusion. Thanks to the arrangements of his lordship and the Fathers of the Mission (the Franciscans) the ceremony was greatly curtailed, the weather being something terrible.

Major Percy Schletter, at present on a shooting expedition in the interior, writing to a friend, under date 30th ult. from Saba-ad, a place five days from Zailla, says :—"The weather here has been terribly hot, and in consequence my progress has necessarily been slower than I anticipated. I have shot 2 awul, 2 onyx, 1 leopard, and 1 elephant since the 23rd. I hope my luck will keep on. It is very hot and very dry, and no signs of rain, hence, also, there is very little water."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A F Cumberlege, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Madras Command.

COLONEL J M MCNEILE, Royal Engineers, is permitted to reside at Murree or elsewhere in the Rawal Pindi District.

LIEUTENANT C PARKER-TOULSON, 7th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed to the 7th Bombay Lancers on probation for the Staff Corps.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Surgeon-Colonel G C Chesnaye, administrative Medical Officer, Lahore District, 90 days' privilege leave; Lieutenant C W C Knox, Rifle Brigade, to England for 12 months, on private affairs ; and Lieutenant A P Bateman, Champain, 1-3rd Gurkhas, for 12 months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant H King, 33rd Punjab Infantry, to the Hills, for six months, on medical certificate.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Captains H J J Middleton and A N Carr, Squadron Commanders, move up in grade succession ; Captain C Jackson to be Squadron Commander. 14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant J F Stewart, Staff Corps, to be permanent Squadron Officer ; Lieutenant N C Taylor, Supernumerary, to be Squadron Officer, vice Stewart, seconded. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant T G Blois Johnson, from 35th Sikhs, to be permanent Wing Officer. 3rd Sikhs.—Lieutenant C H Davies, Supernumerary, to be permanent Wing Officer. 2-2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant H A K Gough, from 1-2nd Gurkhas, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 3rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant C E Bliss, from the 2nd Battalion to be permanent Wing Officer. Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant G A Travers, Royal Engineers; to be a Company Commander.

WEATHER REPORT.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company sends us the following messages :—

Aden 3rd, 10 a.m.—Barometer 29·82 ; thermometer, 93 ; wind, S-S-E variable ; and force 286.

Aden 4th, 10 a.m.—Barometer, 29·87 ; thermometer, 91 ; wind, S-S-E variable ; and force 350.

Zanzibar 4th, 8 a.m.—Weather, fine ; wind, direct S-S-W ; anemometer, 133·0 ; three minutes after, and 134·1.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

THE formal returns of unopposed candidates to the new Parliament were continued yesterday The new members up to yesterday were :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	Gain.	Loss.	1886.	1885.
Bristol, E.	*Sir J D Weston	L	...	...	L	L
" W	*Sir M H Beach	C	...	...	C	C
Canterbury	*Mr Henniker Heaton	C	...	...	C	C
Edgbaston Bir'gham	*Mr G Dixon	U	...	...	U	L
Hythe	*Sir E Watkin	U	...	...	U	L
Kensington, S	*Sir A Borthwick	C	...	...	C	C
Leicester	*Mr J A Picton	L	...	...	L	L
	Sir J Whitehead	L	...	...	L	L
London University	*Sir J Lubbock	U	...	...	...	...
Manchester, N. W.	*Sir W H Houldsworth	C	...	...	C	C
Oxford University	*Sir G Mowbray	C	...	...	C	C
	*Mr J G Talbot	C	...	...	C	C
Paddington, S.	*Lord R Churchill	C	...	...	C	C
St George's Hanover Square	Mr. Goschen	U	...	...	C	C
Warwick	*Rt Hon A W Peel	U	...	...	...	L
Windsor	*Mr F T Barry	C	...	...	C	C
Wolverhampton, S	*Rt Hon C Villiers	U	...	...	U	L
" E	*Rt Hon H H Fowler	L	...	...	L	L

*Member of Past Parliament.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 24th ult., left Aden at 1 o'clock yesterday evening, and may be expected to arrive here at 10 a. m., on Saturday. The Peninsular, which left London on the 17th ult., and Brindisi on 20th, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Eadon, Lieut. J. M. Horne, Major C. W. H. Sealy, Lieut McL. J. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Mrs. Pogson, Captain O Nugent, Mr A Womack, Mr C F Moir, Mrs Quill, M R Roddam, Mr G M Soltan, Mr Walter Marsh, Mrs Harris, Mr E L Ives, Major H H Dunlop, R A, Lieut H G Brett, B I, Lieut U S Williams, R H A, Mr C Harrison, and Mr M Kennard.

From Brindisi :—Hon R H Marsham, Colonel E J H Spratt, Surg-Major P de H Haig, Capt Wyndham, Rev J Stone, Capt D C Phillott, Lieut O K Tancock, Major H S Andrews-Speed, Mr Keeling, Mr G Bower, Col E S Laidlow, Capt A C Williams, Mr H D A Innes, Mr Datta, Mr Mehta, Capt Strachan, Miss Gregory, Lieut D Seagrin, Mr T H Butler, Mr D L Millar, Mr L Moore, Mr E Proctor Sims, Rev E J Miller, Surg-Lieut-Col K M Dowai, Mr Mamoth, Mr S Euffell, Mr and Mrs Shorter, Miss Whichello, Capt A L Sinclair, and Mr Bagnall.

For Madras.—Brig-Surg Lieut-Col Thomas, Mr and Mrs Grant, Mr James Short. Mr W Keess, Prof Henderson, Rev G Pittendigh, and Mr R B Mitchell.

For Kurrachee—Mr C Molver.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports will commence for the season on Wednesday next. It is intended to give two prizes, in addition to those offered at the regular tournament to the two competitors who score the most points during the season. In the event of a tie preference will be given to the winner of the greatest number of "firsts."

All competitions, &c., are open to numbers of clubs, gymkhanas, officers, members of the Civil Service, Bombay Hunt, and Light Horse.

The programme for Wednesday will be :—

I.—Tent-Pegging.
II.—Ball and Bucket Race.
III.—Jumping Competition, Horses.
Ponies (14 hands and under.)
IV.—Spiral Race.
V.—Trotting Race.

To commence at 5 p.m. sharp. Entries are requested to be made at the Gymkhana, but post entries will be accepted. Mr. F. C. Allen is honorary secretary.

THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY PETITION.

KHAN BAHADUR KAZI SHAHABUDIN sends us a copy of a letter he has addressed to the secretaries of the Tower Case Committee as follows :—

"Sirs,—I was surprised to learn three or four days ago that the appendices to the memorial to the Secretary of State regarding the Rajabai Tower Case contained grave criminal allegations against certain officials and private individuals. I have since read the Resolution of the Government of Bombay which appeared in Saturday's papers. Had I seen those appendices (I have not seen them yet) I would certainly not have signed the memorial—at least without satisfying myself that the allegations in question were based on valid and sufficient grounds. I, therefore, withdraw my signature to that document."

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

THE second Industrial Conference begins its sittings from Monday, 5th September, 1892, under the presidency of Mr. David Gostling, F.R.I., B.A. The committee have decided that the following subjects be taken up for discussion:—

1. Necessity of commercial education.
2. The industrial basis of the Hindu caste and how it can be reformed to meet the requirements of industrial development.
3. Silver money.
4. The Factory Act and the rules framed under it.
5. How can the mineral resources of the country be best utilized ?
6. Necessity of establishing here and in other countries native agencies for the distribution of manufactured articles and raw material.
7. The tobacco trade.

It is also proposed to consider the report of the Land Indebtedness Commission should that be published in time for the Conference.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE learn from England that a meeting of the board of directors of this company was held at the offices in London, on June 14. The board proceeded to allotment, delay in allotting having occurred owing to the time required in which to receive applications for shares from India.

Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., the chairman, it has been arranged, will visit India in the autumn on the business of the company. He expects to leave London early in October, and, on his arrival in Madras, before the end of that month, to set in operation the work of construction. The directors, we are informed, have had a number of most valuable modes of electric traction laid before them, both with regard to the overhead and accumulator systems.

The first statutory general meeting of the company has been fixed for the 28th July, and will be held at the offices of the company in London.

STAGNATION IN THE SHIPPING TRADE.

IN reply to inquiries instituted by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association at the various ports of the United Kingdom, the following returns of steamers lying-up have been received :—

Port.	No. of Steamers.	Net Tonnage.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	243	194·874
Liverpool	85	84·317
Cardiff	75	50·154
Sunderland	57	44·822
West Hartlepool	30	45·837
Blyth	16	17·133
Stockton-on-Tees	15	7·950
Swansea	15	7·950
Thames (Surrey and Milwall Docks only)	9	15·604
Southampton	7	9·908
Portishead	3	3·566
Bristol	2	1·452
Dundee	2	2·517
Whitby	1	·127
Total	560	488·393

The returns for Glasgow are not yet to hand.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE Bank of Bengal's profits for the past half-year amount to Rs. 14,62,478, which have been thus distributed :—

Dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum	Rs. 9,00,000
Transferred to reserve fund	" 1,00,000
Transferred to pension fund	" 75,000
Balance carried forward	" 3,87,478

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. HINDOOS.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade, on Sunday last, the 3rd instant. The Hindoos having won the toss went in to bat and made rather a poor total of 43 runs, Mathuradas only getting into double figures. This was mainly due to the magnificent bowling of Mr. R. E. Mody who took 8 wickets at a cost of only 17 runs. Mr. Spencer took the two remaining wickets for 5 runs. The Elphinstonians in their first innings put together 129 runs, of which Mr. D. E. Mody made 44 in very good style ; Mr. Spencer 24, and Mr. R. D. Cooper 23. Thus the E. C. C. won the match by 86 runs. Mr. Patkar bowled well for the Hindoos. The following is the full score and bowling analysis :—

HINDOOS.

W Kirtikar, c and b Mody	7
Shivji, b Mody	1
S M Chonkar, b Mody	0
Jayakar, l-b-w Mody	3
Mathuradas, st Kanga, b Spencer	12
R Anandrao, c Kanga, b Mody	9
Kale, c Kanga, b Spencer	0
B K Rao, c Kanga, b Mody	1
Patkar, b Mody	0
Kerker, not out	3
S K Rao, c Cooper, b Mody	2
Extras	5
Total	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
R E Mody	71	8	17	8
N H Chinoy	35	2	10	0
S E Reporter	15	0	7	0
S B Spencer	20	1	5	2

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

D D Kanga, b Kale	2
D H Daruvala, b B K Rao	15
R D Cooper, b B K Rao	23
D E Mody, c Kerker, b Patkar	44
S B Spencer, st Kerker, b Patkar	24
B C Machlivala, c Chonkar, b Patkar	4
R E Mody, b Patkar	3
F B Vasaigara, b Patkar	0
M H Vajifdar, not out	4
N H Chinoy, st Kerker, b Kale	1
O E Reporter, run out	0
Extras	9
Total	129

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Kale	120	11	27	2
Chonkar	60	4	21	0
Patkar	51	3	24	5
Rao	100	5	48	2

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. ARROW C. C.

The Municipal Cricket Club played the Arrow Cricket Club last Saturday, which resulted in a win for the former team by 52 runs, and 2 wickets. The following are the scores :—

M. C. C.

Dattaram Pundlik, st Parrott	0
Dorabji Hirjibhoy, c Small, b Parrott	20
C M Patell, c Pitcher, b Parrott	29
S Pochkhanawalla, l-b-w, b Parrott	0
S M Kaka, c Blunt, b Pitcher	21
E J Hale, s Blunt, b Boyn	8
C Daruwalla, b Boyn	5
Byramji Bimjibhoy, not out	2
E Walker E T Ward	to bat
Extras	17
Total	102

ARROW C. C.

H Boyn, b Kaka	0
Collins, b Hale	2
Mason, b Kaka	6
Parrott, c Patel, b Kaka	7
Pitcher, b Kaka	13
Thomas, b Kaka	0
Knight, c Kaka, b Hale	0
Blunt, st Kaka, b Kaka	1
Small, b Patell	5
Nicholson, b Patel	1
Chitts, not out	1
Extras	14
Total	50

JOHN BRIGHT CLUB *VS.* THE LIBERALS.

A game was played on the Esplanade yesterday, in which the John Bright Club had much their own way against their opponents the Liberals. The spin of the coin having favoured the latter, they chose to put in the Bright eleven on their trial for batting, Luck favoured them for a while when about 4 wickets were knocked out for half a dozen only, when Messrs. Talyarkhan and Dustoor joining, gave them a somewhat unpleasant day's work. The telegraph registered 61 when Taleyarkhan skied and was at length nicely held at long-on. The dissolution of the partnership, however, was by no means ominous, for those who followed, steadily contributed 29 more, thus leaving a total of 90 at the fall of the last wicket. The Liberals in their turn made but a poor show, except one, Mr. Mistri, who managed to get into double figures. Taleyarkhan and Tapia despatched them for a total of 44, the former scoring 6 wickets to his credit leaving the rest to his partner. Thus the Liberals were 46 runs behind on the result of the first innings.

THE ALLIANCE C. C. VS. THE LORD REAY C. C

On Sunday last a cricket match was played between the Alliance and the Lord Reay Cricket clubs, resulting in a victory for the former by 62 runs. The Captain of the Alliance Club having won the toss preferred batting. They were all out when the board showed a grand total of 103 runs. The Lord Reay Cricket Club scored only 41 runs. For them Colabawala made very steadily 13 runs. As for the Alliance Cricket Club Messrs. Bennet and M. R. Chichgar proved the best of the bowlers. At about 4-30 the Alliance went in again. They after having scored 50 runs sent their antagonists in, of whom four were out for only 15 runs when time was called. Thus the play ceased at exactly 6 p.m.

BARONET VS. ILBERT.

THE Baronet Club played their second match of this season, with the Ilbert Cricket Club, on Sunday last, and defeated them by 18 runs. The former scored 76 runs in their first innings, of which A. Bharucha and B. Mistry, contributed 21 and 15 (not out) respectively. The latter 61, of which Davur and Bulsara put 22 and 14 to their credit. The Baronet in their second innings scored 80 runs for 5 wickets down. Daroowalla, Affinwalla, and N. Panthaki scored 24, 16, and 10 (not out) respectively. Madon and Bharucha Brothers and Doctor, Wadia and Lalkaka bowled well.

THE BENGAL GOLD CRAZE.

THE extent of the damage done to legitimate investment by the gold craze which raged last year and the year before in Bengal, and indeed all over India, writes a contemporary, may be in some measure appreciated by a study of the recently-issued returns of joint-stock companies entered at Calcutta for 1891-92. The figures are set down to the 31st March this year. They show that, out of a total of 47 mining companies of every sort registered, no less than 39 came into the list in 1890 and 1891, and all but five of these were gold mining and prospecting ventures. The total paid-up capital of these thirty-four companies amounted to the immense sum of Rs. 73,12,025 ; whilst their nominal capital was put at something over a crore and-a-half. Apparently, however, even the Indian public fought shy of some of the speculative concerns which it was sought to place upon the market, for twenty-one out of the thirty-four do not appear to have as yet reached the stage of possessing a single pie of paid-up capital. Twelve mining companies, and the Bengal Loan and Trust Company, whose connection with the gold fever was peculiarly intimate, reached the "winding-up" stage during the year ; five of them "crushed in the clash of jarring claims," achieving their final dissolution. The same report shows that there are altogether 325 companies of various sorts registered, with an aggregate nominal capital of fifteen and-a-half crores, and with more than eleven and-a-half crores paid up. The planting enterprise absorbs over a crore more capital than any other ; banking and insurance business coming next and mills and presses a close third—the difference between the two last being only about 28 lakhs. Bearing these figures in mind, it is all the more astonishing that there should have been such a wild rush to plank down money on the strength of neatly-worded prospectuses, which in many cases did not, and could not, go the length of predicating more than the bare possibility of gold being found on the lands to be exploited. The great gold boom, in fact, was simply one of those mad crazes which occasionally seize the most sober business communities. One is fain to hope that in the case of the Indian investor a return of sobriety may bring with it added wisdom.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 3.

10 p.m.	84·2

MONDAY, 4.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	85·9
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	86·3

INTELLIGENCE has been received here of a terrible disaster on the St. Paul and Pacific Railway. A train which was, on June 16, passing through Sherburne County, in Central Minnesota, was swept by a hurricane from the line, and the carriages were overturned and smashed. A hundred people, according to report, have been killed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE first meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the month of July was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. There were also present :—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rustomjee Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

AN IMPORTANT ADDITION TO THE BUILDING BY-LAWS.

Due notice having been given that it is the intention of the Corporation to finally approve a by-law, proposed to be inserted in the Building By-laws, framed under the authority of Section 461 of the Act,

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban moved that the following by-law be added to the Building By-laws:—"A person shall be deemed to do or omit, or fail to do any act or thing, who does or omits or fails to do such act or thing either in the capacity of an owner, agent of an owner, contractor, agent of a contractor, builder, agent of a builder, surveyor, or person in charge of any building operations."

Mr. Murzban said it might be in the recollection of the Corporation that a short time back, when the by-laws were submitted to Government it was pointed out by the Government Solicitor that a certain portion of the by-laws required amendment to some extent. The Corporation considered the question and unanimously passed the above resolution.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee seconded the motion.

Mr. P. Mehta said that the addition to the by-laws sought to make a contractor or owner, who might know nothing about the matter, liable under this section. He certainly should not vote for it, and he asked members of the Corporation to consider what the proposed by-law meant.

The Municipal Commissioner read the letter from the Government Solicitor on the question, and remarked that the object of the addition was exactly opposite to that which Mr. Mehta had given it credit for, as it sought to fix a breach of the by-laws on the proper person.

Mr. Solomon took the same view of the matter as the Commissioner, and remarked that the fuller interpretation given to an Act the better. He considered it would be a distinct advantage to the public, and the Municipality if passed.

Mr. Wacha considered that the amplification was rather too dangerous, and he thought it was a very hard thing that the responsibility should, in every case, attach to the builder, and none to the municipal officer. The latter would escape all responsibility, whatever happened, notwithstanding they might be the cause of trouble just as they were in the Jambleewady catastrophe.

The motion was then carried by nine votes to eight.

NOT A MATTER OF URGENCY.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee asked for priority for his notice of motion asking the Corporation to sanction the raising in the open market of a loan of Rs. 43,68,000 for a period of forty years, at 4 per cent., in order to allow of the paying off of the remaining balance due to Government on account of the consolidated loan of 4½ per cent. raised in 1881. He contended that the rates were now favourable and advantage should be taken of the same.

Mr. Wacha considered that it was a very serious question, and he did not think it was a matter of urgency, but required serious and patient consideration. As to the present being a good time to raise the money, he said that Dr. Cowasjee might not be aware that money was very cheap and would continue to be cheap for another six months, so that there was no hurry for the matter. Already the Bombay Bank had notified to its constituents that the rate of fixed loan would be five per cent.

The matter was put to the vote and priority refused.

THE CORPORATION OPPOSES GOVERNMENT.

The Corporation considered letter No. 1684, General Department, dated 23rd May, 1892, from Mr. Chief Secretary Mackenzie, stating that the bill for Rs. 247-7-7 (on account of charges incurred by Government in maintaining the Grant Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases) should be taken as in substitution for that preferred with the Government letter No. 589, dated 23rd February last, and that the Rs. 247-7-7 is the whole amount claimed by Government.

Mr. P. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded, and that Government respectfully be informed that the Corporation did not admit the liability of the amount claimed. He referred to the former motion of Mr. Cotton, asking the Corporation to pay the amount, and said if he had been present at that meeting he would have opposed it ; and would have told him that in regard to that matter he could not justify his action. He did not know whether the Corporation was aware of the fact, but they had passed a resolution in which they were appealing to the Government of India against the application of the bludgeon clauses. A committee was formed to draft an appeal, and when Mr. Cotton, the then president, was asked to call a meeting of the committee, he absolutely refused. The reason why that appeal had not been drawn up and sent to the proper quarter, was that Mr. Cotton had taken it upon himself to render ineffective the resolution of the Corporation. Mr. Cotton had placed himself entirely in the wrong in trying to contravene the resolution they had come to on the matter. The Corporation refused to acknowledge the liability to pay Government any amount, and Government had now, for the preposterous claim submitted previously, reduced the amount. He considered that the Corporation should for the principle of the thing, leave Government to take the money as provided by law, namely, by the bludgeon clauses. It in no way lowered the dignity of the Corporation or was it disrespectful to Government that they should do what they imagined to be right.

Mr. Wacha seconded the motion, and contended that as Government had put the bludgeon clauses in motion it was only right that they should take the money from the Bank of Bombay. The Corporation should not commit itself to any other line of action except that which they had taken.

Mr. Solomon proposed as an amendment that the amount be paid. It was, he said, only a small matter in which no principle could be involved. Government had retired from their first position and withdrawn the larger claim, and it was now for the Corporation to pay the smaller amount. With regard to the allegation that Mr. Cotton had refused to call a meeting of the Committee to consider the appeal to the Government of India on the question, Mr. Mehta [illegible] that there was nothing to prevent any gentleman of that Committee calling a meeting in case the President had refused to do so.

Dr. Maconachie seconded the amendment.

Dr. Bhalchandra pointed out that it was not a question of payment but of principle ; and he considered that the Corporation should [illegible] and refuse to pay even a pie.

Dr. Katrak supported the motion.

Mr. Mehta, in reply, said he well understood Mr. Solomon's opposition, as he had done so in loyalty to the gentleman he supported on a previous occasion. The Corporation would be placed at a great disadvantage in fighting Government, if they paid the money under protest, rather than allow it to be taken under the bludgeon clauses.

The amendment was voted by a large majority, and the motion adopted.

IMPROVED SANITARY APPLIANCES.

The Corporation considered letter No. 5398, dated 13th ultimo, from the Commissioner, recommending that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 40,000 to meet the cost of erecting a new engine and boiler house at Love Grove to the north of the present pumping station, and to advances being made, not exceeding that sum, from surplus cash balance, to pay for the cost of removal to the site proposed of two of the existing engines and boilers, the two centrifugal pumps and the materials of the existing pumping station.

The necessary sanction was given.

TANSA MEMORIAL TABLETS.

The Corporation next considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 1913, dated 8th June, 1892, as under :—"That letter No. 4925, dated 7th instant, from the Commissioner, together with the draft inscription for the memorial tablets in connection with the Tansa Water-Works, be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to their Resolution No. 1023, dated 5th ultimo, and with the recommendation that the names of the contractors for the dams and the duct line should also be included in the inscription. "That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 760 for the cost of putting up a gold-lettered marble tablet in the new Municipal Offices.

The following is a memorial drawn up by the Municipal Commissioner and approved by the Standing Committee :—

"THE TANSA WATER-WORKS,"
which supply the City of Bombay with 21 million gallons
of water per diem
through a duct 55 miles in length,
from a lake 6 square miles in area,
were first designed and reported on the Municipal
Corporation by MAJOR HECTOR TUCLOCH, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, in the year 1872.
They were commenced in the year 1886,
on the recommendation of
SIR CHARLES EDWARD KAYLL OLLIVANT, K.C.I.E., C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
whose administrative and financial abilities were
conspicuously displayed during their construction.
He was supported in his recommendation by many prominent citizens, especially
DR THOMAS BLANEY,
Coroner of Bombay,
who has during the course of a long life gratuitously
given to the City
services beyond computation in money.
The works were carried out by
MR. W. J. B. CLERKE, M.I.C.E., C.I.E.,
with signal Engineering talent.
Completed during the time that
MR. H. A. ACWORTH, C. S.,
held the office of Commissioner,
at a cost of 150 Lakhs of Rupees,
and opened by His Excellency the MARQUIS OF
LANSDOWNE,
G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
on 31st March, 1892.
This tablet is erected by the command of
THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY
in order to commemorate
the successful completion of an undertaking which,
in costliness, magnitude, and importance,
stands unrivalled among Municipal
works in India,
as well as the names of those who having been chiefly
instrumental to so great a result
best deserve the gratitude of the Citizens of Bombay.
By order of the Municipal Corporation.
May 1892.

Dr. Cowasjee moved that the Corporation should sanction the expenditure. He said that the Corporation had passed a resolution that two tablets should be erected, one at the Municipal Offices and the other at Tansa. The Standing Committee had done its duty, and he trusted that the Corporation would not now stultify its action, but pass the resolution. The Rs. 760 was only for the tablet for the Municipal Office. The tablet at Tansa would cost more.

Mr. Sayani seconded the resolution.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said he wished to suggest a slight alteration in the wording. He would prefer that in the first line where it said : "The Tansa Water-Works which supply the City of Bombay with twenty-one million of gallons of water per diem," be altered to "the water-works were constructed with a capacity to supply twenty-one million gallons per diem." At present the Corporation were not in a position to know of its own knowledge that the water-supply to the City was so many million gallons a day. He would propose that as an amendment.

Mr. Sundernath Khote seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. M. Mehta confessed that he had not read the agenda paper that afternoon very carefully, as he was under the impression that this tablet was to be put up at Tansa, where he trusted their folly would not be seen by many people ; but to his horror he found that it was intended to be placed on the wall of their new Municipal Offices, where every one who visited them, either on business or otherwise, would see the monument of their folly. He wished Principal Oxenham would come to his rescue, for at that moment he failed to find a word which would express more abundantly than the word "folly" his feeling on that matter. He asked seriously whether the Corporation were going to imitate the way in which in old times people memorialised their dear departed. (Laughter.) It seemed to him he was not in the nineteenth century, but in some far off age where it was the practice to so memorialise persons for some or no reason. He trusted the Commissioner would not imagine that he was saying anything against him. He (the Commissioner) had been asked by the Corporation to undertake the duty of drawing up the memorial and praising a certain number of people. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He could conceive the despair with which he—scholar as he was—had sat down to do that duty, and he must admit that he had done it in the greatest possible taste. The tablet, if erected, was likely to cover them with the greatest possible ridicule. But that was not the Commissioner's fault, but the fault of those who had given instructions for the tablet. He asked the Corporation to look at the last paragraph, where it referred to the undertaking as unrivalled amongst municipal works in India. He wished Professor Oxenham had been on the Standing Committee when it was approved, and then they might have gone in for a little more sobriety. He referred to the sentence : "They (the works) were commenced in the year 1886 on the recommendation of Sir Charles Edward Kyll Ollivant, K. C. I. E., C. S." He would not go into the controversial part of the question, because there were different opinions as to who recommended the works. A portion of that glory might belong to individual persons, but he considered that the Tansa Works were the achievement of the local self-government of Bombay. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It was the success of that constitutional system which had worked on Municipal affairs of that City. It might be that certain individuals were deserving of great credit for taking a more or less prominent part in bringing about the work. There was no individual who had a greater regard or appreciation for Sir Charles Ollivant's services and administrative and financial abilities than he had, but, he said, the tablet seemed to him not the proper place for recording that fact. Then, as to Dr. Blaney, he trusted, he would pardon him for referring to the matter, they were told he had, during the course of a long life, gratuitously given to the City services beyond computation in money. He (Mr. Mehta) had his own opinion about that, and he believed he deserved all that was said about him. But at the same time he had not the least hesitation in saying that the tablet was not the place for commemorating his services, which were beyond computation in money. They had long passed the days when epitaphs on tombstones were prepared in this manner. It seemed to him that the proper course for the Corporation to follow was not to sing its own praises. The proper course was to have a matter-ofsfact tablet simply recording facts in connection with the construction of the works, and leave the appreciation of the services of Dr. Blaney and other gentlemen to be recorded in the Municipal history of the City. They might put such eulogistic remarks on marble or brass, but it did not memorialise a man. That could only be done by proper records. He suggested that the becoming inscription on the tablet would be to omit all the eulogistic remarks and simply leave the bare facts of the case. (Applause.) He said that the statutory period of three months since the resolution was passed had not elepsed, otherwise he might have so amended the motion as to do away with the tablet in the new Municipal Offices, and in order to give the Corporation an opportunity of reconsidering its resolution, he would move that the consideration of the question be postponed till the September meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha seconded the amendment.

Principal Oxenham said Mr. Mehta had appealed to him on two occasions in the course of his speech, but he did not know why. He agreed with him that an inscription of that kind should simply record matters of facts and not include any opinion. No doubt the inscription had been written with the very best intention and for the purpose of pleasing the persons whose names had been inserted, but, he considered that the words would be more appropriate on a later occasion which, he trusted, was still far off. Such words as "beyond computation in money" would be extremely pretty on a tomb-stone, but they were not altogether suitable under the present circumstances. He entirely agreed, and he trusted Mr . Acworth would not feel himself injured, that the inscription should record simple matters of fact, and moved an amendment that the inscription should simply record the facts of the commencement, dimensions, &c., and names of those who were closely connected with the construction and opening of the work.

Dr. Maconachie seconded the amendment.

The President was, according to rules, about to put Mr. Mehta's amendment postponing the consideration of the question when,

The Municipal Commissioner rose to speak on the point. He said that it might be supposed that he rose with some feeling of soreness because of the criticism to which his inscription had been subjected. He, however, could say that he preferred the taste displayed in it to that displayed by gentlemen who had referred to it. He would ask the Corporation to confine itself to the question of whether the inscription was to be adopted, or one stating merely matters of fact. He would not, he said, ever again draft any inscription of that kind, or any memorial, which might be exposed to popular criticism. As a rule he found the criticism of the press was sufficient, but a double set of critics was something more than the average author had to put up with. (Laughter.) The one difficulty in preparing the inscription was that there was one name which he could not bring in without an eulogistic addition; and having eulogised that gentlemen, he thought it was his duty to do the same in the case of others.

Mr. Mehta : Well, that is frank. (Laughter.)

The Municipal Commissioner continuing said that it then became no longer a regard of facts, but one of opinion. He did not consider that the eulogistic inscription was out of place, or that it should not be placed upon the walls of the new Municipal Offices. If it were put at Tansa no one would read it there, but a few sluice-men. It had been the custom ever since the art of writing had been in existence to commemorate the services of individuals in terms showing the appreciation of the commemorating body. To compare the present inscription with that in the churchyard was ridiculous, for there the inscription was not subjected to criticism, and the bad grammar, bad reason, and bad pathos was allowed to pass. He would not pursue the question any further, but would take it up again in September when the matter would be again before the Corporation. He considered the question ought to be postponed under the present circumstances, and if it was to be a matter-of-fact inscription, time taken to look up Municipal records to see that the matter of fact were correct. He trusted, however, that the Corporation would not call upon his literary ability again.

Mr. Mehta's amendment for the posponement of the question was then unanimously adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE POONA TEA AND BISCUIT PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The way in which you are allowing the use of your columns to the Poona expiation news obliges me to trouble you with a request for a little space to represent the true side of the picture. There are so many facts and side-issues connected with this matter, and the subject has been under discussion, of course in vernacular local papers, so long, that it is impossible for any one, who reads the few one-sided extracts supplied by some of the Bombay reformers, who are displeased with Mr. Ranade, to form even a tolerably correct opinion regarding the whole question. As you have not yet deemed it necessary or advisable to follow such a course, I hope you will allow me to say my say on the present occasion.

First, as regards the translation of a part of the letter, which, one who styled himself as "One of the Forty-Two" sent to the *Subodha Patrika*, I have to observe that your translator has conveniently forgotten to inform you that the statements of this correspondence of the *Patrika* were contradicted over their own authentic signatures by Messrs. Nagarkar and Sathe in the very next issue of the *Patrika*, and when the correspondent still persisted he was challenged to come forward in his true name, but he has not yet ventured to do so. My own information is that the writer in the *Patrika* is not "One of the Forty-Two" as he styles himself. He was not present at the tea-party, and hence his name was dropped from amongst the defendants in the suit before the Shankaracharya. Nay, further, he was never in the confidence of the Forty-Two, and the information he has supplied is probably gathered third, fourth, or fifth hand, if not worse. Then, again, he himself would have been glad to be expiated of other sins, but being disappointed in that behalf he believes he would do a service to the reform cause by going over to the non-Chitpaon traducers of Mr. Ranade. I do not know if such a person is to be believed except because he has been made to appear in your columns *via* the *Subodha Patrika*.

As a matter of fact the orthodox party, to which the decision of the Acharya is more unfavourable, have been trying of late to throw discredit on it on the ground that it was procured through underhand means and some of the disappointed reformers are helping them in the work. Any one who has watched the matter for the last few months can however bear me out, when I say that in reality the whole question turned upon the interpretation of the *Shasters*. Again and again the orthodox party were challenged in open court to show a single authority in support of their allegation that the taking of non-Brahmin tea causes forfeiture of caste. They tried to set up the custom but in vain, and having nothing else to rely upon they systematically evaded the *Shastri* discussion—or what may be called—the legal aspect of the question. Thus the court, with all its prepossession in favour of the orthodox party, had at last to decide against the plaintiffs, who so miserably failed to prove their case, both on points of law and facts. It is in this particular that the decision is a distinct gain to the reform cause. Hitherto it was believed that water was so defiled by the touch of a *Mlechcha*, that any one, who drank it, lost his caste. After giving fullest opportunity to the orthodox to prove it it has now been definitely settled to be a belief not sanctioned by the *Shastras*. I believe it is at least as good a triumph for the reform cause as the late Mr. Bradlaugh achieved for the free-thinking party by obliging the Paliament to pass the Oaths Act of 1888, and Mr. Ranade can surely claim to be treated at least with as much indulgence as Mr. Bradlaugh was when he first went into Parliament by taking the required oath.

But I do not intend to defend Mr. Ranade here. I shall at once take up the other point and finish. One Khare, the secretary of the so-called Brahma Vrinda Sabha, writes a letter to Father Rivington, requesting that gentleman to say if he or Mr. Ranade is correct in the statement that the "Forty-Two" went to the mission-house with the object of breaking caste as Father Rivington stated in one of his previous letters to this secretary, and you have been requested to publish this letter. Now, the history of this question will satisfy you that this is but an unfair and unjustifiable attempt to revive a controversy already settled. In the case decided by the *Shastris*, it was alleged on behalf of the plaintiffs that the Forty-Two were guilty of an *express intention* to break caste. In support of this allegation they produced a letter from Father Rivington to the said Khare. But the *Shastri* judges rightly insisted that Khare and Father Rivington must be personally examined. The plaintiffs, who had perfect control over Khare, did not produce him, and Father Rivington declined to give evidence. But the Father was examined in the Magistrate's Court, and there he stated that his information was not direct but only hearsay, being communicated to him by Gopalrao Joshi. Gopalrao Joshi was then in Poona and would have gladly given evidence, but the plaintiff did not venture to cite him as a witness. Excepting the admittedly hearsay statement of Father Rivington, there was thus not a particle of direct evidence before the court to show that the Forty-Two went to the mission-house with the express object of breaking caste, and the *Shastris*, after an elaborate examination of the evidence before them, therefore held that the allegation was not proved. The orthodox party, which failed thus to prove its allegation after being allowed every opportunity to doso, now appeals to Father Rivington through your columns to say if he or Mr. Ranade is right in this matter. Would this procedure have been allowed if the case had been decided by a British court ? No one I am sure would have cared to lend his ear to a man who might have so disgracefully failed to prove his principal assertion in court, and I see no reason why the same treatment should not be now accorded to Khare and Co.

Such are some of the facts connected with the case, and I hope they will give you an insight into the tactics which the defeated orthodox and the disappointed reformers have been using to throw discredit on the Poona Brahmin expiators and their Shankaracharya. It is impossible to give further details without asking for more space than you can or will give for the discussion of this matter. So I must stop here, but I cannot do so without requesting you to go over the elaborate judgment of the *Shastris* in this case, a copy of which I enclose.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, July 3. FACTS.

ON June 9 a meeting was held in the Guildhall, Bath, for the purpose of listening to addresses dealing with what has been described as "Britain's national crime"—the opium traffic, by the Rev. Joseph and Mrs. Adams, who for 17 years have conducted missionary work in China and Burma. The Rev. J. N. Soden presided, and was supported by the Revs. W. H. Etches, J. Turner-Smith, and Dr. Hardyman, letters of apology for non-attendance being read from Canon Brooke, the Revs. J. E. Lunt and E. Simon, and Colonel Eyre. An attentive hearing was paid to the addresses given, and at the close the following resolution was carried :—"That this meeting, in view of the fact that by a vote in the House of Commons on April 10th, 1891, declaring the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised to be morally indefensible, respectfully calls upon her Majesty's Government to give effect to the same by directing supression of the cultivation and the manufacture and export of the opium, except for strictly medicinal purposes."

A HOME contemporary writes :—It appears that we have not yet heard the last of the famous imperial diamond which was the subject of legal proceedings of different kinds between the Nizam of Hyderabad and Mr. Jacob, the Simla jeweller. It will be remembered that a criminal charge against Mr. Jacob failed, and that the civil proccedings which followed were compromised, the Nizam returning the gem. The *Observer* learns that the Nizam purposes reselling the diamond, which has cost him from first to last 27 lacs of rupees, in addition to the portion of Mr. Jacob's costs which was also paid by his Highness. On the whole it would appear that if Mr. Jacob did not make the colossal profit he expected in the first instance, he has at least lost nothing ; while the Nizam, after having paid in round figures a quarter of a million sterling, is so dissatisfied with the transaction that he is about to re-sell the stone.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE names of Sir G. Mowbray, Mr. J. G. Talbot, and Mr. Goschen have been added to the list of new members of Parliament.

IT is understood that the American President will veto Mr. Stewart's Silver Bill, even though it be passed by the House of Representatives.

THE post of honour in the *Graphic* to hand this mail is given to a sketch by Mr. R. P. W. Strong, of Bombay, illustrating the old railway telegram: "Tiger jumping about platform ; men won't work; please arrange."

AN interesting and somewhat amusing discussion took place yesterday, at the meeting of the Bombay Municipality. The Municipal Commissioner, in accordance with the request of the Corporation, had drawn up an inscription which it was proposed to place on a tablet in the new Municipal Offices. The inscription had been duly approved by the Standing Committee, and came up for approval by the Corporation. The latter body, however, set in motion by Mr. P. Mehta, considered the literary effort too eulogistic, and thought it should be merely confined to a statement of facts. The Corporation evinced a desire to reconsider its former resolution, and were helped out of the difficulty by a proposition of Mr. Mehta, who moved that the matter be postponed until September next, when the Corporation will, by statutory right, be able to amend its resolution, or take such course as may be desirable.

NUMEROUS reports concerning the affairs of Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co. are afloat, and doubtless many of them are groundless, but we understand that the Agra Bank has a claim against them in a bill of lading for 1,500 tons of coals, which was represented to be, but was actually not paid. Again, it is asserted that in another case likely to be investigated that a consignment of 400 tons of sugar from Hamburg, a commodity which materially influenced the local market, was represented as 800 tons.

THE Gilgit transport will have difficulty in obeying the orders of the Government of India not to return to India by the Murree route, as no other route is really practicable, and the camels are already suffering for want of fodder.

WHEN the last mail left England, it was Lord Connemara's intention to take his seat in the House of Lords, supported by Lord Rowton and Lord Ormathwaite. Lord Rowton was Private Secretary for many years to Lord Beaconsfield, in whose Ministry Lord Connemara served as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs during a long period.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Ceylon has approved of the formation of the proposed company of Mounted Infantry in that island.

THE European lady, who was found dead in a second-class carriage attached to the up mail-train of the 29th ultimo at Rawalpindi, was the wife of Sergeant-Major Woodburn, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Her husband was travelling with her. The cause of her death is reported to be heat apoplexy.

MORE than a dozen men have been arrested in connection with the murder of a Hindu *fakir* and his three disciples, recently committed in the cave residence in the hills near Golra station. Several articles belonging to the *fakir* have been found in possession of the arrested persons.

THE latest cholera figures from Srinagar give only one new case, and three deaths. The figures from outlying districts give over 500 cases and 400 deaths in two days, but these are not reliable.

IN the search for novelty, a newly-married pair in America claim to have been successful. They were married inside the head of the colossal figure of the Goddess of Liberty in New York Harbour. The bridal party had to climb up 300 feet of narrow stairs in single file to their destination.

THE Simla horse and dog show opened on Saturday morning. The entries were very good, there being 16 for the horse jumping and 17 for the pony jumping. There are 20 Arabs being shown, 20 ponies, and 25 ladies' hacks. Nearly all the classes for dogs are very full. The honorary secretary, Dr. Blennerhassett, has really made the show a big one.

THE Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have been boring for coal on the Mulpee Plain, where they expected to get a very good quality of coal at a depth of about 400 feet. The work of proving the extension of their coal-field was the one all-important to the company, and considerable progress had been made during the past year in their knowledge of the field, not so much by any particular boring as to the facts brought to light by undeground exploration and the surface boring and explorings together. In the course of their explorations over different parts of their property they came across some rocks and fossils which generally accompanied coal measures, whereupon they decided to make further examinations and to put down a sample bore-hole. This place was about two miles outside of their west boundary towards Gadawara, where now a seam of coal has been discovered 10 feet thick and only 40 feet from the surface. There has not yet been time to test the quality of the coal. Application had been made to the Government to transfer that part of the land to the company's property, and there is every hope that it will be agreed to.

ONE of the events at a gymkhana at Ootacamund the other other day was called the "Sit Tight" Stakes. Competitors had to ride a pony provided by the Stewards, and hit a polo ball round a post and back. Win to be judged by time taken, any one kicked off or taking more than three minutes to complete the course being disqualified. Any competitor cutting a voluntary to pay Rs. 5 to the Polo Fund. A noted kicking and bucking pony, belonging to Captain Lawley, was provided for the riders in the "Sit Tight Stakes," and they certainly, says a correspondent, were required to "sit tight" with a vengeance ! The first plucky man who mounted this little fiend of a pony was Mr. Uniacke, and we had a most amusing three minutes in watching the marvellous manœuvres of the pony to unseat his rider. He kicked out in the straightest way, turning himself nearly inside out, and bucked at the same time. Buffalo Bill and his Wild West Show would have given anything to possess such an animal ! When time was called, and Mr. Uniacke still in the saddle, he was allowed to dismount, although I am bound to say he did little towards hitting the polo ball round the post. The next performer was Mr. Arbuthnot, who stood the ordeal equally well and was not thrown. Mr. Verney then had a try, and Major Grant followed, both keeping their seats. Last of all, Capt. Cavaye mounted this vicious brute, who seemed as game to kick and buck with the fifth man as with the first. Nobody won the prize, as none of the riders could persuade the pony to move towards the ball, he (the pony) having exhausted all his energies in trying to unseat his rider. It was great fun for the onlookers.

SIR ALGERNON WEST, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has intimated his intention of retiring from the public service and has placed in the hands of the First Lord of the Treasury and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer his resignation of the chairmanship of the Board. A Treasury Minute, which contains the announcement of his resignation says :—"The First Lord and the Chancellor desire in accepting Sir Algernon's resignation to place upon record their high appreciation of the service which he has rendered to the State during a period extending over more than 40 years. Sir Algernon entered the Income-tax Office of the Inland Revenue Department in 1851 ; he was transferred to the Admiralty in 1854 ; he became Director of Military Funds at the India Office in 1866. In this part of his career he served at intervals as private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for India, and the Prime Minister. He became a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in 1872, Deputy Chairman in 1877, and finally he has held the post of Chairman of the Board for more than ten years."

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 30.

AFTER the excitement of the races Belgaum settled down into its usual condition of deadly dulness. When I first came to this station a doctor warned me not to feel at all alarmed if I felt an irresistible inclination for sleep, in season and out of season, that that was the usual state of affairs in Belgaum. His warning I have found verified to the letter. Tiny spasmodic efforts at being lively under adverse circumstances are made by some few new-comers, who have not succumbed to the deadly torpor that seems the natural state of society here, but they give in like the East and get used to reading of gay doings in other parts of the world without any desire to go and do likewise. A rather clever hit off at Belgaum and its people was made the other day—Belgaum, more correctly styled Byle-gaum, the inhabitants thereof 100 years behind the inhabitants of other civilised portions of the world." Even our monsoon seems to have forsaken us. Since the race week we have had little or no rain, but as the weather keeps tolerably cool, and the heavy rain we had a few weeks ago filled all the wells and tanks we have not suffered, as yet, in consequence of its absence. All the houses and public buildings are swathed in their monsoon garments of mats, more or less shabby. These mats, although serving the useful purpose of preserving our very unpucka-built houses from falling into utter ruin, make our habitats most gloomy within, one side of each house being completely shut in making darkness within almost Egyptian in its thickness. Now for the bits of sunshine in our gloom. The massed bands still play on Tuesday evenings in the Cantonment gardens, and continue to attract crowds of people. Our Aryan brethren made a goodly show at the band last Tuesday. It was amusing to watch the astonished gaze of the regular jungle-wallahs at the band instruments. They seemed to behold them with almost reverential awe. The road leading up to the band-stand has at last been put into order, for the years I have had to sojourn in this weary land that said road would have beaten the record for stoniness anywhere and against any odds. Might I suggest that the Cantonment garden would be immensely improved by being more carefully kept. The malees, I fear, have fallen into the universal sleepy condition, and allow weeds and flowers to spring up at their own sweet wills. I suppose it would be rank heresy to venture to protest against all the grounds besides just the piece round the band-stand being let to market gardeners. In a place like Belgaum, where the grass grows so fresh and green how very beautiful and parklike those said grounds might be made, but I expect they bring in a good revenue under existing circumstances, and while there are the fine ground and tennis courts at the club for the pleasure of Belgaum's "elite" the "vulgus" must be duly content with maidans and the walk to the exhilarating Point.

The "Snow Drop" minstrel troupe of the Regimental Branch of the Army Temperance Association have given two musical entertainments this week, and finding themselves much appreciated will give a third on Saturday, I think. The proceeds of this entertainments are to be "devoted towards the expenses incurred at the Fortnightly Free Smoking Concerts" given by the Temperance Association, and I am sure a large amount must have been taken both on Monday and Wednesday. Wednesday was staff night, and the theatre was crowded in all parts. I had heard a great deal in praise of the minstrel troupe of the Cheshire Regiment and am glad now to be able to add my quantum to the rest. The programme was a long one, and there were two intervals of ten minutes each, but the performances was so good that the time passed most pleasantly. The intervals were enlivened by selections performed by the string band of the branch under the direction of Lce-Corpl. Moore. When the curtain was drawn up a sort of Magpie troupe was disclosed to view. Four were *bona-fide* niggers in appearance and dress. They were : Bones, Bandsman Hobhouse and Pte. Ridgard ; Tambourines, Bandsmen Thavity and Drummer Lovatt. The rest were in white garments and had their hair powdered. Two very young band-boys looked exceedingly nice. The interlocutress, Lance-Corpl. Jackson, was a great success. The "he" made a most she-like being. The dimensions of her waist would have made the dress reform people shriek 22 inches, I am sure, and no more, must be its entire circumference. A daughter of the gods in might and fairness looked the brave corporal, but his speech betrayed his sex—try as he would, a very manlike gruffness would intrude itself. Many good jokes, new and old, enlivened the entertainment, and local hits caused heaps of merriment. Unfortunately those not in the know lose the point of these hits, and must perforce wear a look of vacuity while their neighbours crack their sides with laughter. Part I. began with a chorus "Rocky Mountain Lion" by the troupe. Most excellently tiny—in fact, all the choruses had been most carefully practised, and time were rigidly kept. The pianist, Sergt. C. W. G. Savage, rendered great assistance, no doubt, but very great credit is due to the musical director and the troupe themselves, a sentimental song, rather lugubrious in character, was well sung by Pte. James, and was followed by an intensely comic one by Bandsman Mavitty, "Her Father's Boot." The chorus of the "Kiss of Duty," and the "Touch of Booty" &c., was supremely ridiculous. Another sentimental song, "First Love," was then sung by Corporal Burt, and was very enthusiastically received. Fun again reigned rampant in the comic song, "Ri Fum, Ti Fum, Chi Fum Choo," by Bandsman Hobhouse, who cordially invited Miss Ri Fum, &c. to "love me as I love you." Private Walsh sang "Star of the Midnight" very nicely, indeed. Comicality again took its turn in "A Match for Lucifer," by Drummer Lovatt, his antics during the course of this song being grotesque in the extreme. Part I. then wound up at Miss Johnson's (Corpl. Jackson) request by an Indian war dance. The Aborigines being Hobhouse, Mavitty, Lovatt, and Ridgard. Before the dance was quite decided on Mavitty elected to be the Squad, not a combatant, but was overruled, and the Aborigines came out resplendant in gorgeous headgear, spears, and shields. After some preliminary thrusts one "felt blood-thirsty, and hatchets were produced and freely used, the dance ending in three of the warriors being rendered "hors de combat" by the blood-thirsty hero.

Part II. was opened by Bandsman Hobhouse's very comic stump speech—his get up was very absurd, not the least portion of it was his hat, or, I should say, series of hats—they fitted one into the other, like those Burmese boxes one sees—and as one was doffed, another slightly smaller was revealed to view. The speech was the usual style, verbosity and malapropism being its chief characteristics. Private James gave another sentimental song, "I heard a low voice sighing, which received such a clamourous encore that he had to repeat it. "Comicalities" in the shape of "The Warriors," Bandsmen Hobhouse and Mavitty next took the stage. The warriors in all their war-paint came in riding, probably horses. The very comical effect produced by these animals keeping time was perfect, and then the fiery prancing of the steeds when the band crashed out its accompaniment to the songs of the warriors were truly alarming. What the song was I could not tell. The whole time the warriors and their restive horses were on the stage the house was perfectly uproarious in its laughter. No word could I catch except. "The Artillery Canteen," A resort I should fancy the warriors would have found very attractive after their arduous tasks in restraining the breakneck pace indulged in by their chargers. In response to a vigorous encore Bandsmen Hobhouse and Mavitty gave some gymnastic exhibitions which were very clever and entertaining. A song and dance, "Little Dainty Darling, by Putes, Hurley, and Silvester, brought part second to a close. The dancing was very good, indeed.

Part III. was a farce—Ebeneger's visit to New York. The following are the "dramatis personæ":—

Ebeneger Lephiah—A coloured Member of Congress—Bandsman Mavitty.
Julius Jenkins—Under Boots at a boarding house.—Bandsman Hob house.
Old Startlum—An elderly gentleman, light-headed—Drummer Lovatt.
Quintus Quietus—A stuttering gentleman very irascible and very jealous—Corporal Blease.
Mrs. Quintus, his wife—Lance-Corporal Jackson.

The scene was an apartment in a boarding house, the chief article of furniture being a bedstead of a shady description, curtain in a high state of repaired dilapidation. Julius Jenkins, the Under Boots, was to be seen soliloquizing over his fortune, and those of a dog Spotty who appeared to be in that state of health or condition that even a Pierre Loti would not have thought it wrong to "interfere with its destiny." He was interrupted by the entrance of Ebeneger Lephiah—Coloured member of Congress—coming in to secure an apartment. On the payment of a dollar, a room was secured, and Ebeneger was told by Boots that he had very nice "Spectable Neighbours." A lunatic "Old Startlum" on one side, a jealous husband who got drunk three or four times in the day, and who would shoot any one who looked at his wife, Quintus Quietus, on the other, and a cornet player above. All this information rather alarmed Ebeneger, but as his dollar had been paid, he decided to remain till morning at least, and made preparations for bed. From the depths of his umbrella he produced a quaint night shirt and cap, and having donned them, after removing his coat and hat, he got into bed. Hardly had he done so when Boots came in with a warming pan, which he dug with great vigour into poor Ebeneger's bed, raising big bumps on his entire frame. Ebeneger protested, and Boots retired. Silence reigned for a minute or so. And then was heard the cornet-player indulging in a midnight practice of "Home Sweet Home." These soul-stirring strains were still rendering night melodious, when the lunatic rushed in, clutched Ebeneger, and gesticulating violently was by him pushed out of the room, when loud shrieks and thumps proceeded from the Quietus's chamber, succeeded by Mrs. Quietus rushing into Ebeneger' room for protection. He begged her to be a good woman and go back to her room, and finally she did depart by the back door, carrying away Ebeneger's coat and hat. The much-tried member of Congress thought he could rest at last, when Quintus entered searching for his wife. He and Ebeneger had a most ridiculous scramble round the bed, ending in Quiettus going for his pistol. Boots then entered with a knife meaning to put an end to Spotty he said, but the member of Congress thinking that it was his throat that was to be operated on fled behind a screen, just as Quintus came in and fired a pistol. Ebeneger fell, though presumably not mortally injured, as on being picked up and joined by all the other *dramatis personal* he was able to so far recover himself as to bid the house "en revoir." We must suppose that the story ended happily, for a very peaceful and united tableau was formed as the curtain descended.

INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

THE large gathering of European and native gentlemen in the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Friday evening, in spite of the trying weather, writes the "Pioneer" was a proof of the interest taken in the movement which is leading to the formation of branches of the Indian Currency Association throughout the country. The Hon'ble Mr. G. T. Spankie, Barrister-at-law, occupied the chair, and among those present were Mr. Justice Knox, Brigadier General A. A. Kinloch, Mr. T. Conlan, Barrister-at-law, Mr. H. Fraser, C. S., Mr. J. E. Howard, Barrister-at-law, Mr. Fred. J. Atkinson, Deputy Accountant-General, the Raja of Barah, Lalla Ram Charan Das, Pundit Bishamber Nath, Vakil, Pundit Sundar Lal, Vakil, Mr. D. N. Banerjee, Barrister-at-law, Babu Charu Chunder Mitter, Lalla Debi Pershad, Lalla Ganesh Pershad and Serajuddin.

The Chairman, in his opening speech, said the current coin had often been called the fleeting rupee, but it had now become for all the fallen rupee. It had been steadily decreasing in value in relation to gold, and its value was likely still further to decrease. The present fall, and its probable further fall, very seriously affected the prosperity of the country and the pockets of all of them. As a remedy for this state of things, the Indian Currency Association had been started at Simla, with the object of benefiting all classes in the country, official and unofficial, European and native.

Mr. Fred. J. Atkinson, in proposing the first resolution "That a branch of the Indian Currency Association be established in Allahabad" reviewed the circumstances that have led to the depreciation of silver, and the effects of that depreciation on Europeans and the commercial classes in India. Next, referring to the effect of low exchange in the people of India, he continued :—

"I have shown you that the estimate of the present year on account of loss by exchange calculated at 1s. 4d. to the rupee amounts to Rs. 7,87,48,000. I have further given you an outline of Professor Austin's evidence before the Royal Commission on gold and silver, in which he found that sufficient silver could be produced at 20d. an ounce, equal to a rupee worth 7⅜d., and I have stated that if America repeals the Bland Act, and Austria demonetises silver and adopts a gold currency, the fall will be greater still ; but assuming 7⅜d. as the lowest limit to which the rupee may fall, the loss by exchange of the present year would be increased from the estimated amount of Rs. 7,87,48,000 to Rs. 16,25,76,516. How is this large sum to be found, gentlemen ? I am afraid taxation is the only source and what would taxation mean in such a case ? It would mean a doubling, or perhaps trebling of the income and salt taxes ; it would mean increased pressure on landowners in the amount of land revenue payable as existing settlements terminated ; it would mean the invention of numerous other small taxes, and, in fact, it would mean something little short of a calamity. Well, gentlemen, the Europeans in this country would be very seriously affected by all this, but how much more seriously would the people of India be affected ? The great majority of those who have to pay it already feel the pinch of the income-tax ; how much more would they feel it if it was only doubled, and many who are now exempted would doubtless be included in the schedule. Other taxes which might be increased or newly levied, the people of the country would feel very seriously also, as they would have to reduce their luxuries, and in many cases even necessities, because both luxuries and necessaries would probably have to be taxed to meet the strain on the finances of the Empire.

"Then, again, Indian gentlemen largely use European goods, and these they have to pay more heavily for as exchange falls. Another consideration to Indian gentlemen is that a large number of their fellow-countrymen now go to England for purposes of studying for a public career in India, who derive their incomes from India in rupees, and if the exchange is low, there are probably many who cannot afford to go to England who would otherwise do so. One more point. I think everyone will admit that the extension of railways and buildings of canals, &c., are of the very greatest importance to the country generally ; they increase trade and cause an increase in the employment of the people of the country, and they prevent famine and cause prosperity and happiness generally to every class of the Queen's subjects. Well, gentlemen, railways and canals cannot be made without capital, and English capitalists will not send capital to India so long as it continues to be reduced to a lower and lower value as the exchange value of the rupee falls, or even if the investment is made in sterling, the interest is paid in silver, and becomes less and less as the price of silver falls. If the rupee was a fixed quantity in its relation to gold, capital would flow into the country, and the result would be of inestimable benefit to India. These few arguments among the many, will, I think, suffice to exemplify the immense importance of a high and stable rupee to the people of India."

Remarking that we might at any future time be confronted with an eightpenny-rupee or tenpenny-rupee he proceeded to discuss what remedies are possible to prevent this calamity :—

"The idea of bimetallism is that by running the two metals abreast as one currency, the upward fluctuations of one metal would counteract the downward fluctuations of the other, and *vice versa*, and it would thus be possible to maintain an equilibrium in their price, and prevent the disastrous fluctuations and constant fall in the price of silver which we are now experiencing. The bimetallists propose to do this by an international agreement between England, France, Germany, and the United States, and the conditions to be are :—(1)—Free coinage of both gold and silver ; (2) a ratio between gold and silver to be fixed by law ; (3) payments of debts to be legal tender for any amount in either metal. As regards the ratio to be fixed, there is considerable difference of opinion, but if any ratio ever is fixed under any system of bimetallism, it will in all probability be 15½ : 1, equal to about 1 : 10½ for the rupee, as that is the lowest ratio to which other nations would probably agree.

"Recently France and the United States have felt the strain caused by the falling silver, and endeavours have been made by them to hold another International Monetary Conference. Within the last few weeks we have heard that these endeavours have proved successful, and that England, at the invitation of the United States, has consented to join the Conference—an announcement of considerable importance. The object of the Conference is to establish a bimetallic league of all the principal nations of the world, but England apparently joins it only on the undertanding that she holds a free hand, and is not bound down to any general agreement that may be arrived at. What the result of the Conference may be it is, of course, at present impossible to say, but it seems very improbable that England will make an unconditional surrender to bimetallism, and unless England consents to join the league, Germany will certainly not consent, and France and the United States will probably not consider themselves of sufficient area to carry out the system with any hope of continued and uninterrupted success. These remarks, perhaps, appear to tend to show that the chances of any good to India resulting from the Conference are almost "nil" but, gentlemen, though I believe that England will not consent to at once become a convert to bimetallism, I at the same time believe that India's cause may be equally well served at the Conference if England so chooses, because I think it is quite possible, and very probable, that the other nations would consent to establish bimetallism, if England would make certain concessions which would remove any fears that those countries may now have regarding her future action, and which would actually practically assist, in fixing an approximately stable ratio between gold and silver, without herself joining the league.

"Well, gentlemen, if England will censent either to join the bimetallic league or to make concessions which will enable other nations to establish bimetallism, our difficulties will be at an end, but if not, the only and last resource will be for India to act for herself, and establish a gold standard of currency, which brings us to our second and alternative remedy. A gold standard of currency may or may not be accompanied by a gold currency, but in either case, the whole question is one of the most complicated and difficult questions that has ever been brought forward in India, and no one yet has succeeded in solving the difficulty to the satisfaction of economists generally. The Indian Government has to be considered, the Indian agriculturists, the industries, the exporters, the importers—in short every point has to be taken up in detail and dealt with separately. Then India has not only herself to consider, she is bound to consider England also, and that, too, is a large question. Conflicting interests at once spring up touching the supply of and demand for gold, prices, wages, and trade generally, each of which must be separately considered. A system is no doubt possible, but it cannot be worked out in a moment nor put into operation at five minutes' notice, and India might possibly have to pay millions for it, but those millions would not be lost, the burden of her debt would only be increased for the time, and on the other hand she would gain largely in numberless ways, more especially by the enormous amount of capital that would almost immediately rush into the country for investment in every direction, and by the fact that she would then be in a position to borrow at a much lower rate of interest than at present, and she could, therefore, convert all her loans, at a large annual saving to the country and consequent reduction of taxation ; for example, the reduction of the present 4 and 4½ per cent. loans to 3 per cent. would mean an annual saving of over a crore of rupees.

"Gentlemen, I have endeavoured to show you how the matter now stands. Briefly, it is this, a system of bimetallism with a ratio of about 1s. 10½d. to the rupee would best suit India for many reasons, but failing this, and that question will be settled one way or the other by the International Monetary Conference about to meet, probably within the year, the only alternative is a gold standard of currency built up on lines which would restore, or nearly so, the old and true rate of exchange ; and if India receives the permission of England, which this association seeks, to establish a gold standard of currency, I have no doubt the financial authorities of the Government of India will be able to devise some workable plan."

General Kinloch, in seconding the resolution, said that Mr. Atkinson's forecast of the future of the rupee was not eucouraging, and they should therefore exert themselves to take some measure that would lead to the amelioration of this state of affairs. Although, as Mr. Atkinson had said, the matter was one that concerned every one, he thought that there was no doubt that Government officials felt most the depreciation of the current coin. Not only had they to make remittance at enormous cost, but they had to pay income tax, and they had to pay more dearly than formerly for European commodities that were absolutely necessary. But all, whether in Government service or not, must share in the burden. Merchants might partly recover their losses by raising their prices, but this was more than counterbalanced by the public having smaller sums to spend. An important point was that, all over the world, the most able men in all professions as a rule held the highest appointments and drew the best salaries. The comparatively high pay in India had attracted the best men to all the professions, whether lawyers, doctors or engineers, besides those who were in high civil and military posts under Government ; and with the rupee reduced to one-half of its former value, they would not get men who could earn handsome salaries at home to come out to India. They might even find it difficult to get a Viceroy to undertake the work of governing a discontented people.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. E. Howard then proposed the second resolution, "That the following gentlemen be asked to form a Committee and to manage the affairs of the Branch :—The Hon'ble Mr. G. T. Spankie, Barrister-at-law ; Brigadier-General A. A. Kinloch, Commanding Allahabad Division ; Mr. T. Conlan, Barrister-at-law ; Mr. Ram Churn Das, Landowner and Banker ; Mr. H. Fraser, Collector, Allahabad ; Mahabir Prasad Narain Singh, Rai Bahadur, Zemindar ; Mr. A. Paxton, of Messrs. Paxton & Co. ; Pundit Bishamber Nath, Pleader ; Mr. J. E. Howard, President, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association ; Mr. D. N. Banerjee, Barrister-at-law ; Mr. Fred. J. Atkinson, Deputy Accountant-General ; and Mr. E. Williams, Commissioner, Allahabad Division." After complimenting Mr. Atkinson on his speech, he drew attention to the interest that natives of this country have in the question, and the importance of making it evident at home that the agitation is one in which natives as well as Europeans are taking part.

Pundit Sundar Lal seconded the motion, addressing the meeting in Urdu at the suggestion of one of the audience, for the benefit of native gentlemen who did not know English. He gave a brief *resume* of Mr. Atkinson's speech, and combated some of the popular objections to a gold currency.

Babu Charu Chunder Mitter moved an amendment that as the Committee did not contain any Mahomedan gentlemen, the name of Mr. Mahomed Abdul Majid should be added, and also the name of the seconder of the motion, Pundit Sundar Lal, and that the Committee have power to add to their number. This was embodied in the motion, which was thereupon passed unanimously.

Mr. D. N. Banerjee moved the last resolution, "That the memorial to the House of Commons be adopted, and that the Committee be authorised to take the necessary steps to have it signed and submitted to Parliament." He dealt with the international character of the question, and the necessity of getting the assistance of the House of Commons.

Mr. H. Fraser briefly seconded the motion. If any of them thought that there was no disease, let them go home and write out a cheque for their income-tax ; and if they did believe that there was a disease, let them go and sign the chit calling in the doctor.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Pundit Bishamber Nath and seconded by Pundit Sundar Lal.

The memorial was very largely signed in the hall after the close of the meeting, and copies will be available for signature at several shops and public offices in the station.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 2.

Evatt, Lt, Bengal, 25th Gurkha Rifles, on leave, from England.
Mason, Capt, Bengal, RE, on leave, from England.
Clayton, Lt, Bo, RE, on leave, from England.
Stuart, Lt, 11th Bengal, Inftry, from furlough, from England
Freeland, Lt, Bengal, RA, joining from England.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt of Army Schools, on duty, from England.
Smyth, Major, Ms, RA, to join, from England.
Hunt, Lt-Col, Bo, 7th Hussars, off leave, from England.
Sulton, Capt, Ms, Staff Corps, off leave, from England.
Greenstreet, Lt-Col, Bo, RE, on duty, from Poona.
Campbell, Lt-Col, Bengal, Ordnance Dept, from leave, from England.
Lister, Major, RE, Bengal, Ordnance Dept, from leave, from England.

JULY 3.

Monteith, Capt, 7th Bo Lancers, on leave, from England.
Pacock, 2nd Lt, Bo, 8th King's Regt, on duty, from Aden.
Wadeson, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave from Sirur.

JULY 3.

Jones, Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Priestley, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Regt, H C, on leave, from Jalna.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Mason, Capt, Bengal, RE, off leave, to Simla.
Evatt, Lt, Bengal, 5th Gurkhas, off leave, to Abbottabad.
Clayton, Lt, RE, off leave, to Mhow.
Lister, Major, RE, off leave, to Poona.
Hunt, Lt-Col, Bo, 7th Hussars, off leave, to Mhow.
Smith, Major, Ms, R A, to rejon, to Belgaum.

JULY 4.

Campbell, Lt-Col, Bengal Ordnance Dept, off leave, to Ferozepore.
Lyon, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, Med Staff, on leave, to Satara.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

The services of Mr E N Baker, Offg Magte and Collr, 24-Parganas, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept.

Mr A F Harwood, sub pro tem Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Darbhanga, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr, Murshidabad.

Mr J E Phillmore, Asst Magte and Collr, Saran, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the dist of Darbhanga, on being relieved of his present charge of the current duties of the office of Magte and Collr of Saran by Mr. A Farle.

Mr F C Daly, Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for 9 months.

Mr W B Stuart, Asst Supdt of Police, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police of Pabna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R L Ward, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Birbhum, by Mr G B Havelock.

Mr M F Beamish, Dist Supdt of Police, Champaran, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr J R Berington, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Sassarm, Shahabad, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police of Champaran, during the absence, on leave, of Mr M F Beamish or until further orders.

Mr J C Arbuthnott, I S C, Depy Commr, Garo Hills, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Goalpara, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G Gordon, I S C, or until further orders.

Mr J T Rivett-Carnac, Offg Commdt, Mily Police, Garo Hills Battalion, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Depy Commr, Garo Hills Dist, in addition to his own duties, from date on which he receives charge from Mr J C Arbuthnott, I C S, Depy Commr.

Surg-Maj A J Willcocks, Offg Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed furlough on medical certificate in India for 6 months and 14 days.

(*The Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr R E Younghusband, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 19 days.

Mr H W Gee, Officiating District Judge, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan.

The services of Lala Shiv Narain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ferozepore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Mr A H Gunter, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Delhi to the Kangra District.

Lieutentant G C Beadon resumed charge of his du[illegible] Officiating Deputy Commissioner at Gujranwala.

Mr E W Parker, Registrar, Chief Court, P[illegible] obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months[illegible]

With the previous sanction of the Govern[illegible] Council Mr F L Bailey, Officiating Extra Jud[illegible] Commissioner, Jullundur, is appointed t[illegible] Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab.

Lieutenant C B Rawlinson, Assistant Comm[illegible] is placed in charge of the Kasauli Sub-Divis[illegible] trict, from the 22nd of June 1892, vice Mr A[illegible] proceeding on leave.

Mr J A Anderson, District Judge, is appoi[illegible] as Divisional Judge of the Delhi Division.

On being relieved of the duties of Division[illegible] Le P.T. Clifford, Extra Judicial Assistant Co[illegible] sumed charge of his duties at Delhi.

The Revd. James Carruthers Rhea Ewi[illegible] Presbyterian Church, Lahore, is licensed to[illegible] ages, and to grant certificates of marriage[illegible] Christians within the territories under the[illegible] the Government of the Punjab.

Mr J M Taylor, Assistant Engineer, Mo[illegible] Executive Charge, is allowed one year's f[illegible] and partly out of India.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN this column last week we gave a brief summary of the principal facts known about the mysterious mound-builders of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The more civilised races which inhabited the west coast of Central America from the Salt Lake to Chili, and who may be called the Palace Builders, have hitherto been a great puzzle to the American anthropologist. The constructed huge buildings of masonry, such as temples, palaces, fortifications, and commercial dwellings, of which the ruins may be seen in Mexico, Honduras, Yucatan, and other parts of the isthmus to this day. They made thousands of miles of paved and graded roads, one of which, the Inca road from Quito to Chili, is by some considered a greater engineering feat than the Union Pacific Railway. A single fort guarding a pass from Peru to the Upper Amazons is stated to equal all the forts on the coast of the United States from Maine to Mexico combined.

The accounts given by the Conquistadores of the wealth and civilisation of these peoples are believed to have been largely coloured, but, allowing for exaggeration, the fact remains that their political, social, and religious condition was highly organised. They used iron, were artists in gold and silver, wrote on paper, wove cotton and Llama woollen fabrics, made silver mirrors and elaborate pottery. They traded in ships not unlike Spanish caravels; and some idea of their wealth may be gathered from the fact that the gold and silver vessels in the Temple of the Sun at Cuzco were valued at a million dollars.

Several theories have been started to explain their origin. Some consider them to have been Phœnician colonists; others a remnant of the people who inhabited the mythical Atlantis or lost Atlantic continent; others think them indigenous, or derived from the Oriental Archipelago by way of the Pacific Islands, for example, Easter Island, in which there are stone statues of great size. They were perhaps of the same stock as the ruined temple builders of the Javan and Indian forests. In this connection we need only remined the reader that some geologists suppose the cradle of the human race to have been the continent of "Lemuria," which formerly occupied a portion of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

There is now good hope that the mystery of the mound builders and the Central American peoples will be solved. Mr. Cyrus Thomas, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, has just discovered a key to the puzzling "Maya Codices" or quaint symbol and picture writing in the Maya language. Armed with this clue he has deciphered scores of characters, and obtained the general meaning of the sentences. Some of the characters are conventional symbols, but most of them are phonetic, that is to say, of a higher grade than has generally been supposed. They are read from left to right and from the top downward. Mr. Thomas is preparing specimens of his interpretations with full explanations, in order to submit them to the leading archælogists and linguists of America.

In a recent communication to the Academie des Sciences, Dr. Brown-Sequard gives particulars of some remarkable cures he has effected by hypodermic injections of a liquid prepared in his laboratory, of which the composition has already been made known to science. Nervous diseases, for instance, locomotor ataxy, which is otherwise difficult or impossible to overcome, he successfully cures. Spasms due to rheumatism of the muscles and sides are so quickly abated as to appear the result of a miracle, and the attendant weakness also disappears. He considers the liquid not therapeutic, but regenerative. It increases, the cerebral power; and in experiments made with old men it improved their muscular power and stamina in a wonderful manner. For example, an old man of 89 recovered the lost power of mounting his horse. "Suggestion" or faith has apparently nothing to do with the surprising effects, because experiments were made to test the point. In one case the injection was simply water, and the patient showed no increase of vitality. Dr. Brown-Sequard thinks that epileptic and consumptive patients may benefit from the remedy; but he wishes to guard against exaggerated notions of its powers.

In the limestones of the Cote d'Or there is a pit or abyss which during winter becomes a natural ice house. It was entered for the first time in March last by M. Martel, of the Club Alpin, who has recently given an account of his exploration. The abyss lies fifteen kilometres north-east of Dijon, on the plateau of Langres, and the mouth is forty metres long by twenty wide. The Cruex Perce, as it is called in the district, was reputed unfathomable, and the country people said it led to vast caverns and underground lakes; but Mr. Martel finds it only 55 metres deep. The bottom is a conical chamber 15 metres long by 12 wide, partially filled with flints, earth, and branches, and some narrow fissures lead further down into the rock. Wherever the walls were not vertical they were covered with snow and icicles. Some of the latter formed a magnificient colonnade of stalagmites and stalactites of pure ice from 10 to 15 metres high (nearly 50 feet). Single icicles were eight metres high and two to three metres thick. Natural ice-houses in horizontal caverns are found in the Jura, the Alps, and the Carpathians, but in the "Creux Perce" the ice is open to the sky, and only partly sheltered under a projection of the wall.

Newton showed that all bodies attract each other by gravitation, and Fresnel that they repel each other by radiations, luminous or obscure. M. Lebedef, a Russian physicist, has recently calculated some of the effects of these actions. The attraction, we know, is proportional to the masses, and the repulsion to the surfaces. It follows that if the masses are very great as compared to the surfaces, the attraction will mask the repulsion. Thus the attraction of gravitation between the sun and the earth is so enormous that the repulsion radiation is negligeable; but in the case of comets, where the mass of the tail is slight and its extent great, the conditions are reversed. According to the calculations of M. Lebedef, while the head or nucleus of a comet would be strongly attracted by gravity, the attenuated matter of the tail is in comparison so strongly repelled by radiation as to stream away from the sun; and the fact confirms the calculation. M. Faye accounted for the direction of comets' tails in this way some ten years ago. M. Lebedef also explains the zodiacal light in the same way. He considers that the earth, like a comet, has a tail of cosmic dust, which is always opposite to the sun, but which is so faint that it is only perceived under favourable conditions.

Carnapa wax is obtained from the palm "Copernicia cerifera," found chiefly in Brazil, and hence it is sometimes called Brazil wax. It forms on the young leaves, which are dried, powdered and washed. The wax thus obtained is yellowish and very hard; its specific gravity is nearly 1; it melts at 85deg. C., or thereabout; and is soluble in alcohol and ether. For some time past it has been utilised to retard the melting point of paraffin and to adulterate beeswax, make candles, varnishes, encaustics, and insulators of electricity.

M. Raoul Pictet is now engaged in studying the conductivity of metals, chemical affinity, and the electrolysis of bodies at very low temperatures, and is obtaining some new results, which will shortly be published. In the meantime he signals a curious fact about chloroform in solidifying. If liquid chloroform is cooled down to a temperature of 120deg. C. below zero, it crystallises, and the temperature of the crystals remain at 68deg. C. below zero. If, however, liquid chloroform is cooled down to 80deg. C. below zero, which is 12deg. below the temperature of the crystals, it will not solidify. M. Picted considers this owing to the latent heat disengaged by the chloroform preventing its crystalisation. The lower temperature of minus 120 deg. C. counteracts this heat and allows the solidification to proceed.

The fossil skeleton of a monkey has been discovered in quaternary strata on the north side of the Pyreness—that is to say, in France. The discovery is surprising, because it is known that the Pyrenean glaciers had then attained a great development. The monkey is of the same kind as that living on the Gibraltar territory.

Prince Roland Bonaparte has installed a meteorological station in the valley of the Oned Rhir, Sahara, where observations are now being conducted to determine the conditions of climate suitable for the cultivation of date palms.

The infernal machine used in blowing up the house in the Rue de Clichy, Paris, by Ravachol, contained 15 cartridges of dynamite and 15 of sebastine, a still stronger explosive, developing three times the quantity of gas that dynamite does. It consists of 50 parts of nitro-glycerine, 10 of nitro-cellulose, 15 of powdered carbon, 10 of nitrate of potash, three of bicarbonate of soda, 10 of peroxide of lead, and two of paraffin. Beckmann, the Swedish chemist, patented it in 1872. According to a French chemical journal, however, the Anarchists, or "Anarchemists," left out the soda and lead salts for the sake of portability. The nitrate and carbon are mixed together, and the nitro-glycerine added drop by drop.

Bamboo sheeting is a new Chinese manufacture [illegible]ich is extending in the province of Wenchow. [illegible]e cane is split up so as to form a sheet, which, [illegible]r being softened in boiling water, is pressed [illegible] flat. The sheets are used for veneering, making [illegible]s, fans, screens, and carved fret work.

[illegible] electric gig for the Upper Thames is being [illegible] at Eel Pie Island, Twickenham. The power [illegible] be derived from accumalators, forming ballast, [illegible] the boat, which is built of bright cedar, and [illegible]d with cushions, awnings, electric lights, and [illegible]s, will be propelled at will by oar, sail, or [illegible]tricity.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE [illegible]der, 1,793 tons, Capt T C Hubback, sailed [illegible] for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Capt G Johnstone, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst, from Calcutta [illegible] June) via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and [illegible] deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Braunfels	1923	Tegge	B	Glade & Co
,, Kilwa	993	Forbes	D	M Mackenzie & Co
,, Afrikander	1793	Nubback	E	F Muir & Co
,, La Seyne	1157	Blanc	F	A Simeon & Co
,, Ibo	1533	DaCosta	G	Visram Ebrahim
H M I M S Magdala	..	......	H J	Government
S.S Altonower	161	Murray	K	W &A Graham &Co
,, Sabarmati	..	Nacoda	L	Sheperd & Co
,, Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
,, Darlington	162	Gibb	N	F Muir & Co.
,, Caradale	2169	Dickman	O	W & A Graham &Co
,, Treglisson	1450	Blackie	P	Ralli Brothers
,, Safari	1432	Asthausen	Q	F Heyer

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Carthage	2453	De Horne	1	P & O S N Co
,, Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham&Co
,, Chupra	1432	Brown	3	M Mackenzie & Co
,, Bisagno	1499	Baccarani	4	F Branchi
,, Kt. Companion	2542	Durant	6	K Nixon & Co
,, Berenice	1633	Mersa	7	J Janni
,, Rufford Hall	2186	Fowler	8	E Bates & Co
,, Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	9	E Bates & Co
,, City of Perth	2605	Kinloch	10	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	12	E Bates & Co
,, Emir	2820	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Venetia......1609.....Creery....2657 G T....P & O Co

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Berenice (s)	Mersa	Trieste, June 12.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Afrikander (s)	Hubback	Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Siam for Aden.
,, Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
,, Berenice, for China, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
20	Nuddea s	Cave	Singapore via Bombay.
	Assyria s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
21	Kestor s	Campian	Port Said.
	Endeavour s	Breckon	Port Said.
22	Arabia s	Grier	Bombay.
	Springfield s	Robson	Colombo.
24	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
22	Assyria s	Rothwell	Bombay.
	Carradale s	Dickman	Bombay.
	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Marseilles & Liverpool.
23	Arabia s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Rydal Hall s	Brooks	Antwerp.
	Nuddea s	Cave	Bombay.
25	Springfield s	Robson	Port Said for orders.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Greatham, Humphries, the Captain (not known).
,, Longstone, Thompson, A. McHinch & Co., for Port Said for orders.
,, Bishop's-gate, Willis, do. do.
,, Kestor, Campian, Bryant, Durant & Co., do.
,, Endeavour, Breckon, Bryant, Durant & Co., do.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
April.					
2	B Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
May.					
14	Mayo I. G	Fenny	Bombay		
19	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Perim, &c.		
June.					
7	Sultan (ship)	Mosher	New York	22	Colombo F O.
16	Tripoli	Coates	Barry	26	Madras coast.
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	27	Bombay.
17	Meyun	Wilson	Mussowa	22	Hodeida.
	Treglisson	Blackie	Cardiff	24	Bombay.
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	23	Bombay.
19	Etoile (F c h gun boat)	DeCarfort	Obock		
	Amara	Bishop	Cardiff	21	Persian Gulf.
20	Miseer	Dumeer	Suakim	22	Red Sea Ports
21	Carthage	DeHorne	London	21	Bombay.
	Yang'tse	Schmitz	China		Marseilles.
	Ocenien	Fiaschi	Australia		Marseilles.
	Hochheimer	Allerbolt	Calcutta		Hamburg.
	Clan Sinclair	Miller	Calcutta		London.
	Skuld	Rafen	Bussorah		Port Said F O.
22	Rewa	Loutitt	London	22	Calcutta.
	Sachsen	Supmer	Bremen		China.
	Hereford	Austis	Calcutta		Port Said F.O.
23	Pei-ho	Trocme	Marsmilles	23	Zanzibar.
	Shannon	Bishop	Bombay		London.
	Salazie	Paull	Marseilles		China.
	Tuna	Peters	Berbera	24	Berbera.
24	Bromo	Sprang Lee	Batavia		Rotterdan.
	Ratho	Dunlop	Rangoon		Port Said F.O.
	Deepdale	Sharpe	Calcutta	25	London.
25	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Sophie (Grn. Man-of-War)	Kirchhoff	Zanzibar		
	Manora	Burkitt	Calcutta	25	London.
26	Java	Turner	London	27	Zanzibar.

Aden, 26th June 1892.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—15 cases flooring tiles, Warden and Co; 150 cases writing slates, 450 cases candles and 502 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co

City of Dublin s—5 cases soap, H M H Esmail

City of Perth s—6 casks soft soap, S Lilladhur

Aston Hall s—3 cases polished plate glass, S Lilladhur; 50 boxes bar soap, E Allibhoy

FROM LONDON.

Atonower s—4 cases soap, E Russooljee; 20 bags corks, Eduljee Bazonjee; 10 cases confectionery, D P Batha and Co; 60 cases oilmenstores, A Sumsoodin; 124 cases annlinedye, G Mooljee; 72 cases window glass, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 25 cases provisions, Jamsedjee and Co; 54 cases provisions, R Jooma; 39 cases confectionery, &c, E Rusooljee.

Carradale s—35 drums turpentine, T M Tazkhanjee; 6 cases plate glass, S Lilladur; 60 drums turpentins, M A Hoosein; 100 cases provisions, &c, R Jooma; 11 cases paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

Carthage s—4 bales printing paper, B Furdoonjee and Co; 119 cases provisions &c, Phillips and Co; 215 kegs paint, M Abdool Hoosein; 6 cases cheese, Morenas and Co

FORM HULL.

Volturno s—29 cases empty soda water bottles, M Shopoorjee and Co

Urbino s—16 bales curling paper, M. A M Shurufally

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—10 cases polished plate glass, Madooraj Ragoomul

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—18 bales carbon paper, M A M Shurufally

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—405 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 397 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 19,000 cwts, David Sassoon and Co.

Armenia s—50 tons old iron, Latham and Co; 54 bales wool, E Sewjee; 40 bales wool, D Nanjee; 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 tons old steel axles, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—139 cwts almondseed, H Z Abedin; 80 cwts gum, G Hassum; 27 cwts fishmaws, V Hajee; 192½ cwts gum, N Mowjee; 60 cwts deer horns, B Esmail.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Armenia s—600 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Companion s—482 cwts linseed, 225 cwts teelseed and 240 cwts popyseed, Ralli Brothers.

Armenia s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, 3,999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,130 cwts mowraseed, 2,280 cwts mustardseed, 643 cwts castorseed and 1,980 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 281 cwts dry copra, N Miani.

Iran s—6,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts castorseed and 14,615 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowshera s—100 bales cotton, Shiroze C Sethna.

Rajpootana s—203 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONG KONG.

Berenice s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Berenice s—50 bales twist, Cowasjee Bros; 65 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 160 bales twist, Beg M H Abdool Rehman; 100 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales twist, Tata and Co; 141 cwts sandalwood chips, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 186 bales twist and 39 bales T Cloth, Cursetjee Bamoojee and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw Currance and Co; 172 bales piece-goods and 321 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 21ST TO 27TH JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Purulia s, (Bombay)—432 cwts cotton unpressed, 163 cwts wool unpressed and 58 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—245 cwts cotton unpressed, 171 cwts wool unpressed and 172 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—618 cwts cotton unpressed, 546 cwts wool unpressed, 573 cwts rapeseed, including jamba, 219 cwt rice, 366 cwts barley and 903 corges skins.

Simla s, (Bombay)—1,103 cwts cotton unpressed, 22 cwts wool unpressed, 293 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seate, and 50 lbs tea.

Olympia s, (Port Said)—65,044 cwts wheat.

Ursa s, (Port Said)—76,000 cwts wheat.

Volturno s, (Bombay)—860 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Werneth Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—25 pieces prints.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—336 pieces grey goods and 226 pieces prints.

Madura s, (London)—12 pieces prints.

Etolia s, (Liverpool)—300 pieces white goods.

City of Dublin s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—576 pieces white goods and 2 cwts spelter.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—150 pieces grey goods and 250 pieces white goods.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—4,431 pieces white goods, 358 pieces prints, 10,000 lbs grey yarns and 42 tons coal.

Purulia s, (Bombay)—940 pieces grey goods and 1,500 lbs grey yarns.

Volturno s, (Hull)—22,658 pieces grey goods, 33,114 pieces white goods, 6,555 pieces prints, 15,600 lbs grey yarns and 2,500 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—36,139 pieces grey goods, 28,352 pieces white goods, 9,694 pieces prints, 21,610 lbs grey yarns, 7,800 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 63 cwts spelter and 111 cwts copper.

Carradale s, (London)—9 pieces prints.

Arabia s, (Bombay)—3,405 pieces grey goods, 5,439 pieces white goods, 5,512 pieces prints and 6,000 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	12	73	12	61	13	8	14	24
Monday, July 4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	12	78	12	61	13	8	14	25
Total fall to 4th July, 1891	28	19	19	28	19	54	17	6
Total fall to 4th July, 1890	31	68	37	15	32	50	25	90

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st July to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·517	E	3	105·0	89·1	57	..	0·82	—4·72
Agra	29·533	S E	4	107·5	89·9	55	..	0·69	—3·60
Cawnpore	29·653	E	6	100·0	61·5	73	..	3·35	..
Allahabad	29·577	S	4	96·1	84·2	66	..	4·32	—1·84
Jhansi	29·558	Calm.	5	102·5	81·2	63	0·19	4·76	—1·15
Jacobabad	29·522	S	4	109·3	86·6	53	..	1·08	+1·04
Karachi	29·610	W S W	11	94·5	83·7	69	..	..	—0·27
Ajmere	29·567	N W	6	105·8	86·5	38	..	0·68	—2·60
Deesa	29·652	S W	...	108·4	87·6	44	..	0·29	—2·51
Rajkot	29·642	W	7	103·9	78·5	81	0·12	2·85	—3·89
Veraval	29·639	Calm.	8	88·1	83·2	80	..	1·78	...
Neemuch	29·596	W	8	102·3	83·1	48	..	2·04	—3·34
Indore	29·692	S S W	4	96·0	73·1	92	0·40	5·73	—2·61
Saugor	29·642	S S W	5	96·4	75·6	91	1·53	3·60	—4·15
Jubbulpore	29·637	S	5	98·0	79·1	65	...	4·67	—7·54
Hoshangabad	29·719	W	..	99·9	72·7	100	2·35	8·03	—2·16
Khandwa	29·674	W	3	97·2	76·8	84	0·18	6·71	—1·03
Raipur	29·683	S S W	6	91·0	77·6	81	...	8·36	—5·67
Nagpur	29·658	Calm.	7	96·8	75·9	78	0·29	7·68	—4·12
Amraoti	29·674	W N W	5	78·4	72·8	84	0·42	6·61	—2·49
Akola	29·669	N W	6	95·9	73·7	84	1·12	8·14	+0·91
Surat	29·678	S E	L	94·2	80·1	87	0·07	13·19	+2·27
Malegaon	29·718	Calm.	6	93·9	76·6	83	...	6·10	—0·10
Bombay	29·723	S E	10	88·3	81·2	83	0·01	14·14	—11·22
Poona	29·690	Calm.	5	89·5	72·5	80	0·12	6·70	+1·42
Sholapur	29·708	S W	5	92·2	75·0	76	..	8·20	+2·08
Ratnagiri	29·645	E S E	10	88·4	77·9	87	..	10·40	+3·14
Belgaum	29·708	S S W	?	86·8	69·3	88	0·01	6·68	—2·71
Goa	29·708	S E	12	88·1	77·4	91	1·01	24·16	..
Karwar	29·721	N	3	85·2	74·7	90	1·11	27·44	—17·73
Mangalore	29·772	Calm.	2	84·8	74·4	93	1·93	22·68	—20·08
Calicut	29·785	S S E	5	80·2	74·1	94	0·98	19·45	—18·95
Cochin	29·818	Calm.	M	80·2	72·7	96	4·02	23·91	—2·99
Bangalore	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
Secunderabad	29·722	S W	3	92·1	76·3	71	0·02	6·12	+0·84
Masuliptm	29·688	Calm.	3	92·1	82·1	91	..	7·87	+1·68
Bellary	29·740	S W	4	92·4	74·4	91	0·09	6·01	+4·09
Cuddapah	29·725	W	..	96·1	78·9	78	..	9·42	+5·53
Madras	29·682	W	9	90·7	74·7	81	0·69	4·91	+1·73
Coimbatore	29·773	S W	4	85·4	70·8	95	..	1·86	+0·15
Trichinopoly	29·707	W	5	90·0	74·9	82	0·13	3·81	+2·01
Negapatam	29·665	W N W	1	?	75·7	83	0·52	2·71	+0·60
Colombo	29·808	W N W	16	82·5	75·5	82	0·32	7·03	—1·44

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·05 (14·30); E. G. H. = 0·00 (13·00); G. T. H. = 0·09 (12·61); C. P. = 0·01 (14·14).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts except locally at Delhi, where a brisk fall has taken place. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the West Coast and lowest in the Punjab. Gradients are moderate to steep. Pressure reads above the normal in Sind, Gujarat, Central India and the Central Provinces and locally at Surat, Malegaon, and below it elsewhere. Winds are south-easterly all along the West Coast from Goa northwards as far as Surat, while in other districts they are from the east, south-east, south-west and north-west. The force has been moderate to strong at Colombo and Goa. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Neemuch, 16 at Karwar, 12 at Colombo and 10 at Secunderabad and Jubulpore. Except at Jacobabad, Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras and Trichinopoly the maximum temperature continues to be in excess of the average everywhere. The highest maximum was 109° at Jacobabad. Nights are from 1° to 4° cooler than usual at Akola, Cochin, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam and generally hot in other places. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (69°). Humidity continues to change irregularly and the skies are cloudy to overcast in most places. Rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast and at Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Hoshangabad, Indore, Poona, Amraoti, Colombo, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Bombay, Surat, Akola, Khandwa, Saugor, Rajkot and Jhansi. The principal amounts recorded are 4·02" at Cochin, 2·35" at Hoshangabad, 1,93" at Mangalore, 1·53" at Saugor, 1·12" at Akola, 1·11" at Karwar, and 1·01" at Goa. Two areas of low pressure are shown by abnornals and the weather continues to be very unsettled off the South Coromandel Coast, in the Bay, and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Porbandar. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast slightly exceeds the normal and conditions are very favourable for moderately heavy rain on that coast. To the north of Karwar, the monsoon is altogether interrupted, but as the air is rather damp and the weather cloudy and unsettled, local showers may be expected. In Berar, the Centaal Provinces, the Madras Presidency, Central India, over a portion of Gujarat and at a few stations in the Bombay Presidency, conditions are favourable for local showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

During the past forty-eight hours the changes of pressure have been generally moderate or small, and the general distribution is very steady. Readings are lowest in the Punjab, highest in Tenasserim and relatively low in the Gangetic Plain and the west of the Bay. Winds generally are very irregular over the Bay of Bengal and the North-West Provinces and a feeble monsoon prevails, but elsewhere directions are variable. Force everywhere light, the mean temperature is excessive except in Burma and Madras. Rain is general on the West Coast, and Burma, Assam and North Bengal. In all other parts of India, except the north-west scattered showers have occurred, and amounts are fairly large in some places; but as a rule showers are only light.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah............29·578
Temperature of the Air............81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer............80·5
Dew Point............79·1
Relative humidity of Air............0·835
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)............8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)............88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............80·5
General Directions of Wind *..SSE, SE, ESE, WSW, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *............179
Fall of Rain............0·01
Total fall during month............0·84
,, ,, year............14·25
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 4th July......0·00
* From midnight to midnight.

DR. EMIL SCHMIDT, Docent of Anthropology in Leipzig University and author of "Anthropologische Methoden," has in recent numbers of the *Globus* give the results of his studies on the native races of India. He classifies the different types as (1) narrow-nosed, fair-skinned; (2) broad-nosed, fair skinned; (3) narrow-nosed, dark-skinned; (4) broad-nosed, dark-skinned. The second type he is inclined to consider a mixed one, resulting from intermixture of the White Aryan and the Dravidian. The third type is represented by the klings or day-labourers observed in the cities of the Straits, and Dr. Schmidt thinks they are of the Tamil or Telegu origin.

NOTICES.

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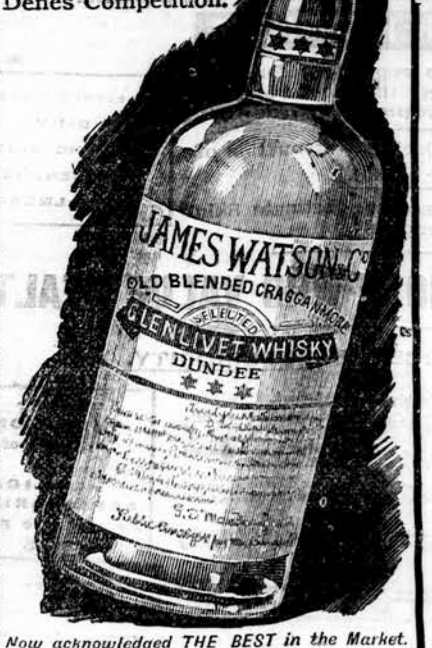

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EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING!! APPETISING!

Sims Reeves says:—*'The preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.'*

Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—"*I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth.*"

A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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Daily News, Calcutta, says:—"*Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts.*"

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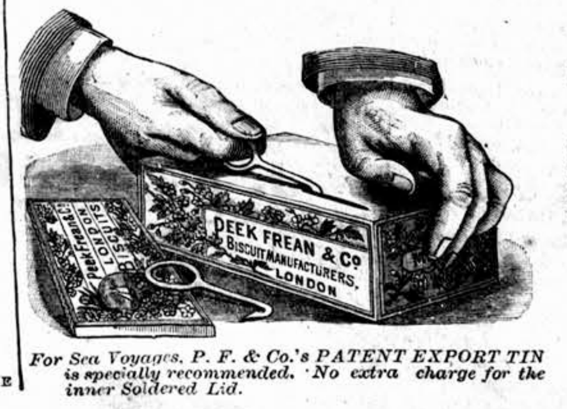
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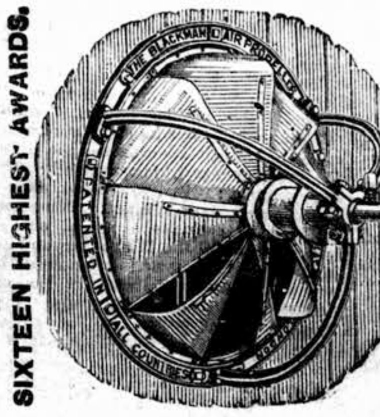

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